Canadian Chemists Conference—Page 7

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

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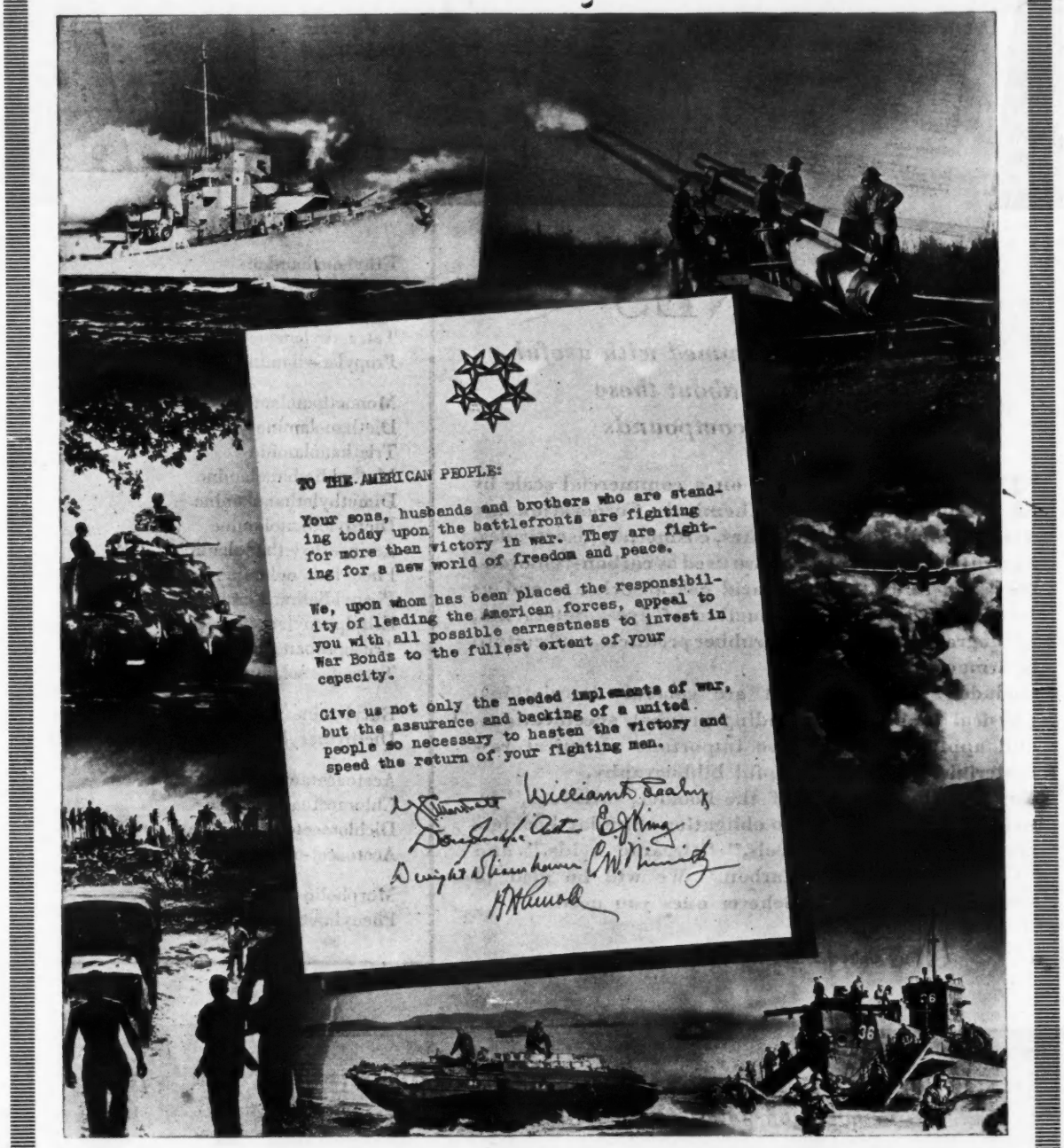
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Your sons, husbands and brothers who are standing today upon the battlefronts are fighting for more than victory in war. They are fighting for a new world of freedom and peace.
We, upon whom has been placed the responsibility of leading the American forces, appeal to you with all possible earnestness to invest in War Bonds to the fullest extent of your capacity.
Give us not only the needed implements of war, but the assurance and backing of a united people so necessary to hasten the victory and speed the return of your fighting men.

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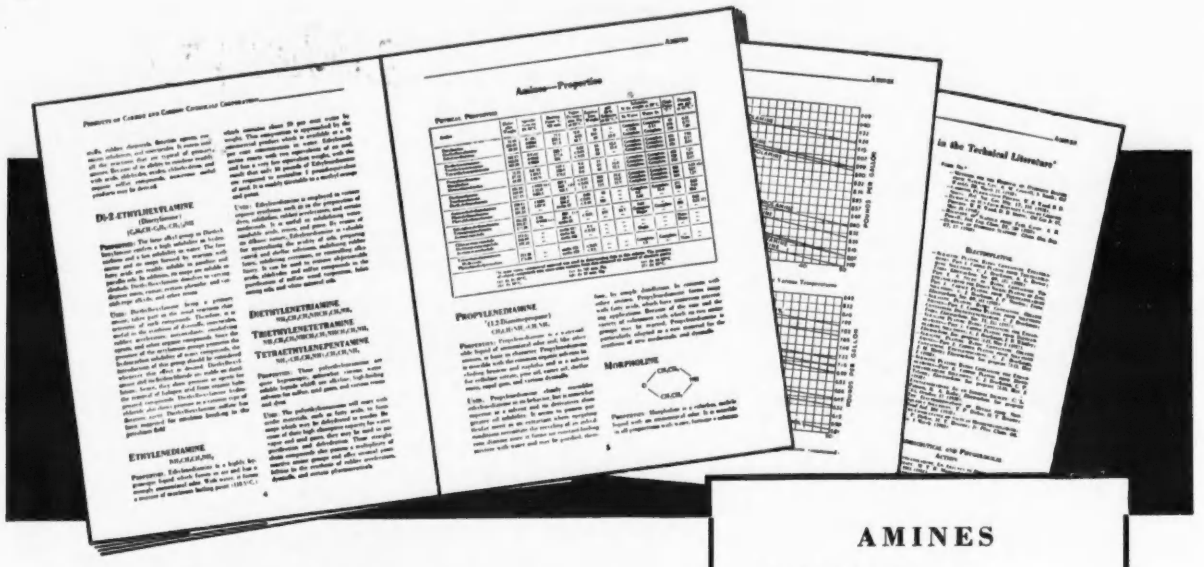

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Included in the booklet are general descriptions, physical properties (including graphs), specifications, and applications of these important chemical raw materials, as well as helpful bibliography.

You can have a copy of the booklet, "Amines," by writing for it. There is no obligation. Similar booklets are available on "Glycols," "Organic Acids," and "Columbia Activated Carbon." We will be glad to send you a copy of whichever ones you need.

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SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS

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Manpower Decisions Locally Facilitated

OPD Washington Bureau

Greater freedom of action to meet manpower problems as they arise locally is to be given local and area officials of the War Manpower Commission by Chairman Paul V. McNutt as a result of recommendations made to WMC earlier this month at a meeting of regional and national management-labor committees and regional WMC directors.

Under the new procedure, WMC area officials are to be permitted, in consultation with area management-labor committees, to move to retain, modify, or reapply any or all manpower controls in an area or plant as labor conditions warrant, subject to the approval of the regional director, who will be guided in his decision by national standards. Thus, local, or area management-labor committees are assured full participation with area directors in decisions that have to be made in modifying the manpower program in accordance with changing labor market conditions in the specified area.

Mr. McNutt explained that the new procedure extends the principle of "democracy in action," which has characterized WMC operations throughout its existence. The organization revolves around the local offices of the United States Employment Service. Less than one in twenty of the commission's employees are in Washington, he pointed out.

Small Business Postwar Policy of Gov't Probed

The senate small business committee launched June 15 an investigation of the impact of reconversion policies and plans of Federal agencies on smaller firms throughout the country, Senator James E. Murray, of Montana, announced. Decision to hold hearings was brought about by numerous complaints from smaller business concerns which have come to the senate committee. The committee started examination of the following aspects of the problem:—

1. The effect which release of relatively plentiful materials for civilian goods production will have on smaller firms.
2. The relationship of relatively critical materials to the ability of smaller firms to engage in civilian production.
3. The components and parts supply situation as related to production of civilian type goods in smaller plants.

Ryder Reappointed To Tariff Commission

OPD Washington Bureau

The senate has confirmed the reappointment of Oscar B. Ryder, of Virginia, to serve on the Tariff Commission for a term of six years, beginning June 17, 1945. Commissioner Ryder was educated at the University of Richmond and at Harvard University. He taught at Harvard and the University of Louisville.

Commissioner Ryder was originally appointed to the staff of the Tariff Commission in 1919 where he served both in the Textile Division and in the Economics Division. He left the Commission to become chief of the Imports Division of the National Recovery Administration, and while serving there was appointed a member of the commission in 1934. He has served continuously since that time.

Dr. Alvin Cox to Retire From Calif. Post July 1

Dr. Alvin J. Cox, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the California Department of Agriculture, has announced his retirement, effective July 1, under the California Civil Service Act. A state civil service examination will be given to choose his successor. In the interim Allen B. Lemmon will be in charge of the Sacramento Bureau of Chemistry office.

Vitamin D Patents Lost in Top Court

OPD Washington Bureau

The Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation lost its appeal in the Supreme Court of the United States, June 11, for a review of the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit holding the Steenbock patents for the production of vitamin D to be invalid. The request of the foundation for a review of the decision was denied without comment by the court.

The effect of this action is to uphold the decision of the circuit court that the patents were invalid on the grounds that, while Dr. Steenbock's scientific certitudes were valuable discoveries in the interest of pure science, they were not inventions within the meaning of the term, "invention," as used by Congress in the patent laws.

Cinchona Farm in Peru Runs High in Alkaloid

OPD Washington Bureau

A cinchona plantation which was started in Peru by a colony of Japanese in 1931 and confiscated by the Peruvian government in 1942 has been found to produce bark, in some instances, of a higher crystalizable alkaloid content than any other found outside the Netherlands East Indies. Officals describe the find as the "best stuff found in this hemisphere yet." The range of total crystalizable alkalcids was shown by analysis to be from 0.3 percent to 13 percent.

The plantation is located on the eastern slope of the Andies, about 30 kilometers from La Merced, Peru, in what is known as the Puniza valley. The first plantings were made by the japs in 1931 and 1933, and beginning in 1939 and continuing through 1942 a large proportion of the older trees were harvested. New plantings were made of 1,281 trees in 1939, 897 in 1940, 791 in 1941, and 1,767 in 1942.

William E. Martin, former University of Arizona horticulturist, and Bowen Crandall, plant pathologist, who were sent to Peru in 1942 to aid the government in the operation of the plantation after it had been ex-

—*Continued on page 59*

C.A. Bennett Honored by Agricultural Engineers

Charles A. Bennett, in charge of research on cotton ginning at Stoneville, Miss., was recently awarded the McCormick medal for "exceptional and meritorious engineering achievement in agriculture given annually by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers.

Farmer Cooperatives Against Broader Gov't Fertilizer Output

OPD Washington Bureau

The special committee of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives which met here last week to study fertilizer problems is recommending to the executive committee of the council that the organization take a stand against any further involvement of the government in fertilizer production and distribution that would be in competition with private industry, according to information received by the National Fertilizer Association from T. E. Milliman, a member of the council's fertilizer committee.

The report of the subcommittee is to be reviewed by the executive committee at its meeting in August. In order for the recommendations to be approved as the policy of the council it must be approved unanimously by the executive committee.

It was the understanding of the NFA that the special fertilizer committee expressed full confidence, in the light of fertilizer history, that the private fertilizer industry, including farmer-owned-and-controlled cooperatives, will be able to meet all of this country's foreseeable fertilizer demands and at prices equitable to farmers.

The association also understood that the committee referred to the favorable relationship, past and present, between fertilizer prices and the prices of other things farmers buy as well as the prices of commodities farmers sell; and pointed out that despite acute labor shortage and without appreciable plant expansion the industry increased production one-third during the war period, and expressed the belief that facility shortages in the Midwest and on the West Coast will be corrected upon the return of more normal conditions and when private industry, including farmer-owned-and-controlled cooperatives, is given an opportunity to provide the needed expansion without the dangers inherent in government competition.

Recommendations Summarized

Mr. Milliman told the NFA that the recommendations of the special fertilizer committee may be summarized briefly as follows:—

That all commercial production and distribution of fertilizer and fertilizer materials be done by private industry, including farmer-owned-and-controlled cooperatives, government production and

—*Continued on page 59*

Hyatt Award Given To W.I. Beach

The fourth annual John Wesley Hyatt Award for outstanding achievement in the plastics industry was presented to William Iler Beach, chief plastics engineer of North American Aviation, Inc., Inglewood, Calif., in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, June 14. Mr. Beach received the award for his work on the post-forming of laminates, which made possible the manufacture of certain critically needed parts for the aircraft industry.

William I. Beach

The presentation of the gold medal and $1,000 to Mr. Beach was made by George K. Scribner representing the John Wesley Hyatt Award Committee. Mr. Scribner, who is president of the Boonton Molding Company, Boonton, N. J., and past president of the Society of the Plastics Industry, made the presentation.

Low-Pressure Refrigerant Trade Rules Proposed

Proposed trade practice rules for the low-pressure refrigerants industry have been made public by the Federal Trade Commission. The industry's refrigerants have a vapor pressure of not more than 100 pounds per square inch absolute at a temperature of 70 degrees fahrenheit. Hearings on the rules will be held June 28 in the Federal Trade Commission building, Washington, D. C.

Research Fund Bill Reported for Passage

OPD Washington Bureau

A bill authorizing an appropriation of $8,000,000 annually to the National Academy of Sciences to conduct research projects in the interest of national security was introduced June 11 by Representative Andrew May, of Kentucky, and reported the same day for passage by the house committee on military affairs.

The bill (H.R. 3440) is a substitute for H.R. 2946 which had been introduced in April by Mr. May. The only differences are the inclusion of a specific amount of appropriation and the elimination of language which would have prevented the auditing of the expenditures of the Academy by the General Accounting Office.

The special work would be done by a research board consisting of representatives of the Army, Navy and civilians of outstanding accomplishments, to be established by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and the President of the National Academy of Sciences.

Atwood Research Adviser To Vt. Farm Commission

Joseph Winterbotham, chairman of the State of Vermont Industrial Agricultural Products Commission, has announced the appointment by government proctor of F. C. Atwood as research adviser to the commission. Mr. Atwood is president of Atlantic Research Associates, Inc., and now National Atlantic Research Corporation, Newton Center, Mass.

Industrial Sugar Quotas Cut

OPD Washington Bureau

Sugar quotas of drug and pharmaceutical manufacturers beginning June 15 were reduced to 110 percent of the base period consumption, a cut of 10 percentage points from the amount allowed for the second quarter by the Office of Price Administration.

The reduction applies to both external and internal pharmaceuticals, allergy foods and vitamin oils. Cough drops, which heretofore, have been included in class 14 (internal pharmaceuticals), are now being put in class 9 along with candy, chocolate, cocoa, and chewing gum, and thus considered a confection. Under this class the sugar allotment is reduced to 50 percent of the base use.

The cut in the sugar quota for the pharmaceutical industry is much less than had been anticipated in some quarters and is smaller than any reduction made in the allotments for any other industrial users. The reductions grow out of the decline in world sugar production that has necessitated a cut in the sugar alloted for civilian uses by the War Food Administration to a point considerably lower than was anticipated earlier this year.

Although the third quarter allocation for civilian uses is only 10,000 tons under the second quarter—1,380,000 tons compared with 1,390,000 tons—the shrinkage is greatly heightened because use of sugar during the third quarter is normally much heavier than at any other time of the year.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

June 15, 1945	June 8, 1945	June 16, 1944
132.3	**132.3**	**136.5**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Some price views receded farther last week in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs. There was a repetition or two on the up side also. The majority of newly affected items were in the latter category, and the descending scale of the general level was stopped—but not reversed.

Quietness continued to rule in respect to anything like new interests or activities. A lot of questioning there was with reference to this or that aspect of the more or less distant future; but new commitments were not yet in evidence. Some things are being prepared for, but the anticipation is still largely talk, insofar as supplies of materials are concerned.

Recent Imports

All matter under this head fully protected by copyright

ACID, CRESYLIC—2,966 dms
STEARIC—10 bgs, Ponds Extract Co
7 bgs, D C Andrews & Co
10 bgs, Daggett & Ramsdell
10 bgs, Barbasol Co
ALOE—2 cks, C J Osborn & Co
AMMONIA MURIATE—1,600 bgs, National Carbon Co
666 bgs, Ray-O-Vac Co
ARGOLS—248 bgs, Tartaric Raw Material, Inc
ASBESTOS—400 bgs, 40,000 lbs, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co
2,700 bgs, 270,000 lbs, Johns Manville Corp
300 bgs, 30,000 lbs, Ebert Magnesia Mfg Co
202,400 lbs
BRISTLES, HOG—4 cs, F H Cone & Co
5 cs, M D Nelson
BRONZE POWDER—2 dms, Freedman & Slater
BUCHU LEAVES—2 bls, Peek & Velsor
1 bl, S B Penick & Co
1 bl, Russel Howe
CADMIUM—20 cs, African Metal Corp
CASTOR BEANS—2,562 bgs, 384,300 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
CHALK, PRECIPITATED—100 bgs, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co
700 bgs, H J Baker & Bro
CHEMICALS—1 cs, G J Wallau
CLOVES—425 bls, 59,500 lbs, H M Newhall & Co
200 bls, 28,000 lbs, Gillespie & Co
511 bls, 71,540 lbs, A G Dunn
400 bls, 56,000 lbs, C T Wilson & Co
1,000 bls, 140,000 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co
100 bls, 14,000 lbs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co
250 bls, 35,000 lbs, Catz American Co
400 bls, 56,000 lbs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
400 bls, 56,000 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
600 bls, 84,000 lbs, S Stern Stiner Co
200 bls, 28,000 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co
100 bls, 14,000 lbs, Levy & Levis Co
500 bls, 70,000 lbs, Jacobus F Frank
300 bls, 42,000 lbs, Joensson & Cross
2,270 bls, 317,800 lbs, Meyer & Brown Corp
COBALT, WHITE—13,100 ingots, African Metal Corp
2 dms, African Metal Corp
COCOA BEANS—27,425 bgs, 5,485,000 lbs, United States Commercial Co
1,750 bgs, 350,000 lbs, Curacao Trading Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Gillespie & Co
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Machado & Co
350 bgs, 70,000 lbs, Porcella, Vicini & Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, National City Bank
RESIDUE—900 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co
CRESOL—40 dms, Standard Agricultural Chemical Co
31 kgs, Monsanto Chemical Co
10 dms, Monsanto Chemical Co
CREOSOTE DISTILLATE—94 dms, Merck & Co
GLANDS—6 pkgs, International Commercial Co
37 pkgs, Eli Lilly & Co
37 pkgs

—Continued on page 70

Bids Wanted

Asphalt Material:—7,000 gallons, Division Engineer, Public Roads Administration, Federal Works Agency, Denver, Colo.; opening June 18.

Automotive Oils:—Office of the Commissioner of Purchases and Supplies, City Hall, Cleveland; ordinance No. 316-45, opening June 21.

Oleomargarin:—900 pounds, Chief Clerk, National Training School for Boys, Washington (18); invitation 33-1064, opening June 20.

Soap, Floating Toilet:—205,350 pounds, Purchasing Agent, Post Office Department, Washington (25); invitation 189, opening June 15.

Soap Powder:—55,320 pounds, Purchasing Agent, Post Office Department, Washington (25); invitation 191, opening June 15.

Soda Ash Powder:—400 pounds, Chief Clerk, Justice-Prisons, Federal Correctional Institution, Texarkana, Tex.; invitation 29-1557, opening June 19.

Tannic Acid:—Quantity for sale, Sales Officer, Supply Department, Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.; sales catalog B-472 (45), opening June 20.

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation

3 months, March 31....	9,510,113	9,609,071
Per share.....	1.02	.97

WPB Allocation Policy Formulated for Third Quarter

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has made public its internal document establishing the policy for granting allocations of controlled materials for third-quarter 1945 scheduling of production for essential civilian requirements. This document is general program order No. 5-10, amended, entitled "Programming Production for Nonmilitary Requirements." The complete text follows:—

Purpose

The purpose of this order is to establish the policy as to the level of production of Class B products and Class A civilian type products for which firm controlled materials allotments will be made and the accompanying base-rating priority assistance given.

The policy established in this order shall apply to programming for the third quarter of 1945 only, unless specifically extended.

Definitions

An "approved program" is any production authorized pursuant to an approved Division Requirements Decision or Report, a Program Determination, or a firm allotment of controlled materials.

"Essential Requirements" are that quantity necessary to fulfill military needs plus the quantity required to maintain essential war supporting activity in the civilian economy and to fulfill export needs.

A "firm controlled materials allotment" is one given on a regular allotment symbol and not subject to the rules applicable to deferred allotments.

"Base-rating priority assistance" is the preference rating regularly assigned under Schedule 1, 2, 2X, 3, 4 and 5 of Program Determination 500-B and amendments thereto.

Non-Military End Items

It will be the policy of the War Production Board Requirements Committee and of the Division Requirements Committee to approve programs entitled to firm controlled materials allotments and base-rating priority assistance up to the quantities necessary to fulfill essential requirements.

In the absence of compelling evidence to the contrary, the level necessary to fulfill essential requirements will be assumed to be no higher than the highest quantity of controlled materials allotted by a Requirements Committee (or the greatest number of units programmed) in any quarter for non-military end products during the two-front war period. The initial third quarter 1945 controlled materials allocations are made on this general assumption.

It shall be generally presumed that the level of essential requirements for a particular product or product code does not exceed the quantities of controlled materials represented by the initial budget level of allotment for that product or product code for the third quarter 1945 or the units specified in existing approved Division Requirments Decisions or Reports or Program Determinations.

In general, specific programs in terms of Division Requirements Decisions or Reports or Program Determinations shall be discontinued or permitted to expire unless (a) the third quarter initial budget level of allotment is below the level of essential requirements, or (b) the program provides for the distribution among claimant agencies or end uses of a product which must continue to be controlled as to distribution.

Increases in programs above the levels specified in Section 3.02 will be approved where it can be demonstrated (a) that such a level is clearly below the essential requirements for civilian and export needs (taking into account export requirements for newly liberated areas or other areas not claimed for during the two-front war period, as well as changed circumstances in countries previously claimed for), or (b) that increased programmed production is required because of additional military orders, or (c) that the product is a bottleneck in reconversion if not produced in greater quantities, and (d) that the necessary increased production probably cannot be obtained through the open-ending of CMP and the granting of priorities assistance on an individual item basis in the field. This positive showing shall be made in the first instance to the appropriate Division Requirements Committee except, where the Program Vice-Chairman determines that presentation shall be made directly to the War Production Board Requirements Committee.

Production in Excess

It is expected that substantial production in excess of the approved program level will be obtained under the open-ending provisions for CMP. It will be the policy of the War Production Board Requirements Committee to obtain as much production as possible in this way, and to retain programming during the third quarter 1945 on the portion of production necessary to meet minimum essential requirements.

Certain Type of Products

Dollar or unt (or other specific) quarterly production schedules shall be assigned in authorizing production under approved programs of certain non-military end products to be designated by the Program Vice-Chairman. Each producer who is authorized to produce such a product under an approved program shall have his production thereunder limited to his assigned production schedule.

Proposed Orders or Revocations

Program support in the form of approved Division Requirements Decisions or Reports or Program Determinations will be required in connection with proposed orders or revocations only where

(1) The proposed order specifies the amount of materials or products for distribution, or to be reserved for distribution, to a claimant agency or class of use or among the various claimant agencies; or

(2) The proposed order will increase the production of a material or product to which firm controlled materials allotments and baserating priorities assistance is granted.

In the event of any question, the Director of the Orders and Regulations Bureau shall determine whether a proposed order is subject to the program requirements of this section.

Dyestuff Increases Sought for Dyers

OPD Washington Bureau

Increased allotments of dyestuffs to enable dyers of fabrics to broaden their civilian operations was recommended to the War Production Board at the latest session of the Dyestuff Manufacturing Advisory Committee. Specifically, the committee recommended increasing the quota on Class B, C, and D dyes, which have been controlled in order M-103 (dyestuffs and organic pigments) on a quota basis figured on a percentage of the dyes used during 1941.

The recommendation grew out of complaints from dyers, who said additional dyestuffs were needed when they had a surplus of undyed goods that could be turned into the civilian market.

The committee said that many dyers do not purchase dyes up to the full extent of their quota, hence others in the same business should be permitted to draw supplemental supplies from this unused balance. The recommendation is being given consideration by WPB.

Hydrofluoric Acid Allocation Revoked

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has revoked schedule 4 (anhydrous hydrofluoric acid) of order M-300, the general chemical allocation order. This action is in line with the WPB policy of removing controls on allocated materials when the supply situation permits so doing.

Anhydrous hydrofluoric acid was placed under allocation in March, 1944, when the supply was inadequate to meet military requiremen's. However, since January of this year, all requirements have been met. WPB pointed out that, with additional production from new plants expected to be in operation soon, the production capacity will be approximately 20 percent above expected requirements. This, it feels, should be adequate to meet possible emergency needs.

Gibbs Now Consultant

Dr. Owen S. Gibbs, medical research director of Plough, Inc., since 1941, has established his own research consulting business with headquarters at 1544 Netherwood, Memphis. He will specialize in pharmacological work.

Price Control Act Now Assures Farmer Profit

Amended to guarantee each farmer the costs of production and expenses and a reasonable profit on any gricultural product he produces, H. J. Res. 30 to extend the life of the price control act for another period of one year beginning June 30 was passed by the senate June 12 without a record vote.

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Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

The policy of the War Production Board of lifting controls and modifying restrictions on industry to enable it to get back to peacetime production is still being pursued vigorously by the agency. Hardly a day goes by but that some order that has held the use of this or that material in check for war purposes is changed to pave the way for its use in less essential production.

But more than just lifting of restrictions will have to be done to get civilian industry underway. A good many products which WPB hopes will be produced are still facing tie-ups because of the lack of essential materials necessary to production. There are many people who believe that some program of channeling these scarce materials into the desirable civilian product will have to be resorted to if bottlenecks are to be avoided in the civilian production programs.

A good example is the case of protective coatings. The paint manufacturers are plagued with shortages all along the line—oils, resins, rosins, and many others—and prospects of this situation's improving in any material degree in the early months ahead are not too good. While this exists, however, plans are moving forward for the production of automobiles, washing machines, refrigerators, and other "production-line" articles which need large amounts of paint in their manufacture. The question that is arising is whether, without some scheduling of paint to these products, they can be turned out according to plans. There is a big prospect that the answer will be "No!"

If that happens then what becomes of all the hopes of having plenty of jobs available for returning service men as soon as they get out of the service?

Sulfa Drug Dilemma

A conflict seems to be developing between the Food and Drug Administration and the New York city health authorities over the labeling of sulfa drugs and products containing sulfas. Under FDA regulations, certain of these products can be sold over the counter freely. But the Gotham city fathers have just decreed that nothing like that shall occur in New York.

An amendment to section 118 of the sanitary code for New York, just adopted by the board of health, states that sulfa drugs and products containing sulfas—ointments, bandages, or anything else—can be sold only on a doctor's prescription. It is to go into effect October 1. Such a situation of the Federal government saying one thing and the city saying another is going to lead to confusion and difficulties unless corrected.

It is being said that the amendment to the code by the New York board of health wasn't adopted without FDA's knowledge. The feeling is that FDA acquiesced, but this can't be said definitely. If it did, FDA probably will have to reverse its position on over-the-counter sales of certain sulfa drugs and put them all under the Rx legend, which seems to be getting away from the present idea that as many products as possible should be sold with adequate directions on the label, but may be a step in the direction of public safety.

Washington Cuts Red Tape

Except for a few isolated spots, Washington has again become a city of freedom for visitors, insofar as concerns getting in and out of its government buildings without going through the red tape of signing your name and stating the purpose of your visit. The system of badges or pass slips and cards that was instituted shortly after the outbreak of war has been discontinued, and it is now possible to walk in and out of such places as WPB, Commerce department, Federal Trade Commission, without so much as a how-do-you-do.

The only places where outsiders are "screened" before the doors are opened to them are such spots as the White House, the War Department, and the Navy Department. Just how effective the system was in keeping spies out of the government files is problematical. It has never been heard that anyone was denied admittance and there never was anything to prevent a spy from giving a fictitious name at the reception desk and forging someone else's name to the pass-out slip. But, it did provide opportunities for the pretty receptionists to meet the "right guys."

Formaldehyde Saves Oranges

To be added to the growing list of uses for which formaldehyde can be successfully employed, is that of controlling the decay of citrous fruits. Scientists of the Department of Agriculture's Research Administration have long been at work on the problem of how to prevent citrous fruits from spoiling too rapidly. They found that by giving the fruit a bath of sodium orthophenylphenate, they could stop the decay well enough. But, in doing it that way, the rinds of the fruit were injured; so, whether industry would gain anything from the discovery was therefore questionable.

They, the scientists, Erston V. Miller and John R. Winston, of the horticultural laboratory at Orlando, Fla., tried adding formaldehyde to the bath—and the problem was solved. They made up a mixture of 37 percent standard formaldehyde and 63 percent sodium orthophenylphenate. The mixture may be applied either by dipping the fruit or by a warm flood spray.

The experimenters report that the mixture has proved so satisfactory in reducing decay loss that several of the Florida packers have begun using it this season.

Sumac for Pale Leathers

The essential conditions that must be provided in drying native species of sumac so that the dried product will produce light-colored leathers have been determined by the scientists of the Department of Agriculture. Sumac grows in much of the United States and though it has been on the market for years as a tanning and dyeing material, the American product has always been of poorer quality than that imported. It contains a larger proportion of stems, has a more varied tanning content, and produces darker leathers.

In tests at the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory at Philadelphia, it was found that the undesirable dark color in leather tanned with sumac was associated with decomposition products formed in the leaves during slow drying. The investigators found that if the leaves of the American species of sumac were dried rapidly, either by spreading them out in the sun or in an oven with artificial heat, they could produce a light-colored leather. Brief steaming of the leaves likewise gave light-colored leathers even when the drying that followed was not rapid. Apparently this was because the leaves were killed immediately and decomposition did not take place.

Governmental Economy

New life has been breathed into the congressional economy bloc by President Truman's actions in recent weeks in cutting back the war budget and his request for authority to reorganize the government to eliminate duplicating activities. Outstanding among the moves to curtail expenditures was the 50 percent reduction in OWI expenditures made by the house last week.

Now the bloc sees visions of even new horizons being reached. It has received word direct from the White House that Mr. Truman thinks it high time that corporations owned by the government be brought under budgetary control, and a movement has been started to get action on the Byrd-Butler bill (S. 469) providing for just that. If this bill passes, it means that such agencies at TVA, RFC, CIAA, Smaller War Plants Cor-

—*Continued on page 43*

Crude Oil Uniform Costs Methods Asked

OPD Washington Bureau

The controversy between the oil industry and the Office of Price Administration over crude oil prices came on for another airing before Congress this week and wound up with the OPA receiving another kick from the lawmakers because of its failure to take a realistic viewpoint of the problems of the small producers.

At a two-day hearing before the small business investigating committee of the house an admission was drawn from Paul M. 'Green, deputy administrator for accounting of the OPA, that he had never investigated the accounting methods used by thousands of independent operators throughout the country, and that in dealing with the problem of oil price levels the agency had adopted the accounting method followed by about 100 of the larger oil corporations in their reports to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

After conceding that small operators without funds to employ expert accountants and engineers might use methods of accounting differing from those employed by their larger competitors, Mr. Green agreed to a suggestion of Representative Leonard W. Hall of New York, member of the committee, that it might be a good idea to get together with representatives of the small independents on some more general accounting procedure that is not as involved as that employed by the big companies.

Merle Becker, vice-president of W. C. McBride, Inc., St. Louis producer, urged adoption of either one of the three following programs:

Uniform price increases on crude petroleum in line with the system used by the industry in periods of free economy.

Uniform price increases for crude petroleum to be paid by purchasers, through subsidy if no other way of support can be found.

Complete withdrawal of price ceilings on crude, retaining product ceilings were proper.

WPB Revokes Ban On Zinc Uses

OPD Washington Bureau

All restrictions on the use of zinc have been removed through the revocation of order M-11-b and direction 1 to the order, the War Production Board has announced. The effect of this action will be merely to give zinc purchasers a "hunting license," as zinc continues in tight supply, WPB said. Existing allocation controls on slab zinc will be retained. Direction 1 to order M-11-b previously increased the number of permissive uses of zinc for coatings other than paint, during the second and third quarters of 1945.

Contrary to prevailing opinion, the heavy cutbacks in military requirements for brass mill products have not brought zinc requirements down to the supply level, Zinc Division officials said. Military demands for brass mill strip, as previously reported, dropped from 414,000,000 pounds monthly to 160,000,000 pounds monthly. Brass mill strip contains approximately 30 percent zinc.

The cutbacks reduced the "deficit" between essential requirements and supply by approximately 75 percent. Zinc that can be obtained on an unrated basis after the fulfillment of all rated orders may be used for any purposes. However, in the immediate future, WPB said, there will be very little zinc available for unrated civilian demands. Direction 3 to order L-103-b, which restricted the use of zinc for manufacturing home canning closures, has been revoked.

WPB Field Offices Get PR-25 Ruling

Field offices of the War Production Board have been instructed not to assign preference ratings or make allotments of controlled materials under Priorities Regulation 25 beyond July 1, 1945, WPB has announced.

This action has been taken, WPB said, in anticipation of an amendment of PR-25, which will eliminate all such assistance under the order, effective July 1. Previously, the order permitted assistance for non-military production even above the minimum essential production scheduled by WPB, if local conditions permitted and the production did not interfere with the war effort.

Urea, Melamine Resins Production Discussed

OPD Washington Bureau

Increasing military and civilian reconversion requirements for urea and melamine aldehyde coating resins were discussed at the recent meeting of the newly-formed Urea and Melamine Aldehyde Coating Resins Industry Advisory Committee, the War Prodcution Board has reported. The problem of increased production capacity has become greater in recent months because of the inability of the industry to meet all military and essential civilian needs, WPB told the committee.

In prewar days, coatings made with urea and melamine aldehyde resins were used in large quantities for automobiles, refrigerators, washing machines and stoves. WPB pointed out that scheduled production of such items in the reconversion program may be seriously impeded if additional capacity is not obtained.

The committee discussed the fact that phthalic alkyd resins used as plasticizers for urea and melamine aldehyde resins may not be available for reconversion programs. WPB officials indicated that phthalic alkyd resins are still in extremely short supply, and are not currently available for any but military and a few highly essential civilian needs.

Substitute materials such as castor oil or maleic resins may be available for coatings, WPB said. The committee said that coatings produced from substitutes are of inferior quality, and that manufacturers of consumers' durable goods would not readily accept such coatings. WPB pointed out that although no phthalic anhydride is currently available for civilian programs, it is hoped that in the future small quantities may be released for the more important reconversion items.

—*Continued on page 47*

Aluminum Cutback Recommendations Made

OPD Washington Bureau

Five recommendations have been made to the War Production Board by the United Steelworkers of America (C.I.O.) members of the Aluminum Labor Advisory Committee, WPB has reported. The recommendations were:

1. That cutbacks be scheduled with careful consideration of tight and loose labor areas. 2. That all possible information be afforded labor groups with respect to the continued operation of Defense Plant Corporation aluminum plants. 3. That a well-defined policy for releasing or obtaining new operators for DPC plants be developed and made public, through WPB cooperation with DPC and the Commerce Department. 4. That more specific and affirmative action by WPB be established to make sure that a reduction in war requirements does not bring a collapse in employment. 5. That means be sought whereby the aluminum industry can be given firm commitments to avoid any possible threat to war production through an exodus of workers seeking more secure jobs.

Aluminum Closures Control Is Eased

OPD Washington Bureau

Direction 2 to supplementary order L-103-b, pertaining to aluminum closures, has been revoked, the War Production Board has announced. WPB pointed out that the revocation does not affect any liabilities incurred for violations of the direction while it was in effect or any action taken by WPB under the direction.

Direction 2 to L-103-b prohibited any person from using any aluminum received against his controlled Materials Plan allotments for the second quarter of 1945 for manufacturing any closures except those closures used for packing products listed in schedule B of L-103.

Tinplate Cans Deliveries Rule Reversed by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has amended conservation order M-81, exempting deliveries to the Army and Navy from the prohibition against the manufacture and use of tinplate or terneplate cans with ears or bails (handles). The prohibition applies, as before, to all other manufacturing and use except cans to pack honey.

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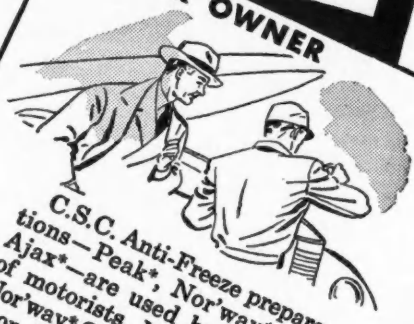

C.S.C. Anti-Freeze preparations—Peak*, Nor'way* and Ajax*—are used by millions of motorists. Many also use Nor'way* Cleaner, Quick Flush, Stop Leak, and Anti-Rust to keep cooling systems functioning properly the year 'round.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

THE MANUFACTURER

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Adhesives — Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in various preparations.

Chemical — Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in making emulsions of various chemicals, textile lubricants.

Cosmetic—Wetting agent (U.S. 2229-024) in creams, hand lotions, and the like.

Disinfectant — Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in disinfecting and germicidal compositions.

Dry Cleaning—Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in dry-cleaning liquids.

Dye—Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024).

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in boring, cutting, drilling, sulphonated, and wire-drawing oils, greasing and lubricating compositions, and wax preparations.

Firefighting—Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in liquids for extinguishing brush fires.

Ink—Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in lithographic, printing, and writing inks.

Insecticide and Fungicide—Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in fungicidal and insecticidal compositions, horticultural sprays.

Leather—Wetting agent (U.S. 2229-024) in dressing, fat-liquoring, finishing, soaking, softening, tanning, and waterproofing compositions.

Metallurgical—Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in metalplating and solvent degreasing processes, metal-cleaning baths, metal-scouring agents.

Miscellaneous—Modifier of surface tension of liquids in various products and processes.

Softening agent for fibers.

Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in beer-glass coasters, cleaning compositions, embalming fluids, ink removers, polishing compositions, soldering fluxes, various processes involving aqueous solutions, such as soaking, washing, impregnating, penetrating, wetting, wallpaper removers, waterproofing compositions, water sprays for settling dust.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in lacquers, paints, and varnishes, pigment manufacture.

Paper—Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in beater operations, dye liquors, felt conditioning, felt-cleaning agents, and sizing, waterproofing, and waxing compositions.

Petroleum — Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in acid treatment of oilwells. cutting oils, and mineral oil, pitch, and tar compositions.

Pharmaceutical—Suggested as wetting agent in oral antiseptics.

Photographic—Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in blueprint and photographic processes.

Rubber—Wetting agent (U.S. 2229-024) in cements.

Soap—Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in detergent compositions, textile soaps.

Textile—Softening agent for fibers.

Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in baths for bleaching, bowking, carbonizing, degumming and boiling-off, dyeing, fulling, kier-boiling, mercerizing, and soaking; in compositions for coating, degreasing, oiling, scouring, sizing, spinning, washing, waterproofing, and waxing; and in printing pastes.

NWLB General Counsel Appointed

OPD Washington Bureau

W. Willard Wirtz, chairman of the seventh regional War Labor Board at Kansas City, has been appointed general counsel of the National War Labor Board. Jack G. Day, vice-chairman and public member of the WLB Shipbuilding Commission, had been appointed to the chairmanship at Kansas City. Mr. Wirtz succeeds Jesse Freidin, who was elevated from general counsel to public member of the National Board.

Made General Manager

Daniel A. Copenhaver has been appointed general manager of the Industrial Oil Products Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif.

Chemical Market Research Ass'n Formed

The Chemical Market Research Group, which has operated for the last six years as an informal organization of chemical market research executives and chemical market economists, held its annual business meeting at the Biltmore Hotel, New York, June 8, and formally organized as The Chemical Market Research Association. The objectives of the association are the advancement of chemical market research in theory, practice and application and the maintenance of high ethical standards among its membership. Officers elected to serve for the coming year are:

President, James G. Park, of the Standard Alcohol Company, New York; vice-president, Richard L. Davies, of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa; treasurer, William M. Dennis; recording secretary, Richard Lawrence; corresponding secretary, Frank M. Waldo; councilor-at-large, George Gollop and James H. Boyd.

Chairmen of the four standing committees on program, membership, statistics and publications are to be appointed by the president.

Following the business meeting, Lawrence Brown, Deputy Dircetor of the Chemicals Bureau of War Production Board, spoke on "Reconversion and the Chemical Industry" outlining some of the many problems confronting the industry and government in the near future.

At the dinner meeting, Sidney D. Kirkpatrick, editor of *Chemical &*

—Continued on page 36

Sweetpotato Starch Plant Funded by RFC

OPD Washington Bureau

A loan of $7,500,000 to the United States Sugar Corporation for a sweetpotato starch plant at Clewiston, Fla., has been made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Several banks will participate in the loan on the basis of a 50-percent share.

The new plant when completed early in July will produce starch from sweetpotatoes produced on loans under contract by the sugar concern. The plant will employ 2,500 persons and will make use of the sweetpotatoes produced on some 18,-000 acres, according to Senator Claude Pepper of Flordia. The funds advanved to the corporation are for purchase of equipment, for working capital, and for completion of construction of the plant.

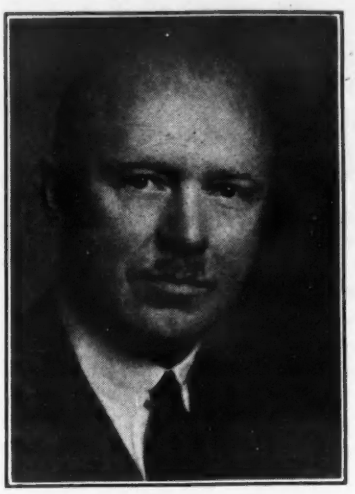
Columbia Univ. Honors Cohn and Gasser

Dr. Edwin Joseph Cohn, professor of biological chemistry at Harvard University and Dr. Herbert Spencer Gasser, director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, received the degree of Doctor of Science at the one-hundred-and-ninety-first commencement of Columbia University June 5.

Canadian Chemists Complete Organization of New Institute

Organization was completed June 4 of the Chemical Institute of Canada, a new, national association largely merging the memberships and assuming the aims and activities of the several chemical groups previously existing in Canada.

The organization meeting was a part of a chemical conference held June 4 to 6 in the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, and attended by about 600 persons from all parts of the Dominion.



Dr. R. R. McLaughlin
First President, Chemical Institute of Canada

In the meeting, under the chairmanship of A. F. G. Cadenhead, interim chairman of the council, ballotting on original and revised forms of by-laws and for the election of councillors was reported by L. E. Westman and A. L. Davidson. The financial condition of the organization was presented by H. W. Lea, general manager, and Dr. Paul E. Gagnon, honorary treasurer.

Collective bargaining for chemists was a persistent topic. There was difficulty in fitting the problems under provincial statutes into the evident desire of many to have the federal organization go on record, or to enter into working arrangements with a bargaining agency, such as the Canadian Association of Scientific Workers. The statutes apparently are, at best, vague in their reference to chemists, although they cover other scientific and technical groups clearly. Clarification was advocated, and the matter, after lengthy discussion in a special committee headed by G. N. R. Smart, Montreal, will be taken up by the council of the institute.

A. F. G. Cadenhead, director of research for Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd., who had served as chairman of the C.I.C. council during the interim of organization completion, was given the honorary degree of doctor of science by Laval University in a colorful ceremony at an evening general session.

Officers and Councillors

The council, which had been elected by mail ballotting, from amoung its members chose the following officers, who were endorsed by the general meeting:—

President, Dr. R. R. McLaughlin, professor of chemical engineering, University of Toronto, Toronto.

Vice-president, Dr. C. A. H. Wright, consulting chemical engineer, Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, Trail, B. C.

The treasurer continuing in office was Dr. P. E. Gagnon, of Laval University, Quebec. The general manager and secretary is H. W. Lea, 18 Rideau street, Ottawa. Davis, Boyce & Co., Ottawa, are the auditors.

The following nominees for membership on the council were certified to the annual meeting of the institute (parenthetical figures indicate the years of the term of office; where none appear, the period was to be decided by lot):—

Class A—District 1, Dr. H. J. Rowley, New Brunswick Resources Board, Fredericton, N. B.; Dr. G. R. Smith; provincial chemist, Truro, N. S. District 2, Dr. P. A. Guigere, Laval University, Quebec; Dr. J. A. McCouhrey, Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd., Shawinigan Falls, P. Q. District 3, P. W. Blaylock (2); Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd., Montreal; Dr. G. H. Findley (1), Canadian Industries, Ltd., McMasterville, P. Q.; Dr. J. Labarre (1), University of Montreal, Montreal; Dr. W. D. McFarlane (3), McDonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q. District 4, H. J. Atkinson (1), Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; Dr. Paul Larose (2), National Research Council, Ottawa; Dr. L. A. Munro (3), Queens University, Kingston, Ont. District 5, J. R. Gordon (1), International Nickel Company, Copper Cliff, Ont.; Dr. Norman Grace (3), Dunlop Tire Company, Toronto; J. C. Honey (2), Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Toronto; Dr. S. C. Jones (1), Canadian Industries, Ltd., Toronto. District 6, Dr. W. R. Ashford (2), Dominion Rubber Company, Guelph, Ont.; E. B. Lusby (3), Imperial Oil, Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.; Dr. J. K. Watson (1), University of Western Ontario, London, Ont., District 7, Dr. J. A. Anderson, Grain Research Laboratory, Winnipeg; Dr. Frank D. Wright, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. District 8, Dr. R. K. Larmour, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.; J. R. Mills, Alberta Nitrogen Products, Ltd., Calgary, Alta. District 9, Dr. M. J. Marshall, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C.; Dr. C. A. H. Wright, Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, Trail, B. C.

Class B—Victor G. Bartram (3), Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd., Montreal; Dr. E. H. Boomer (3), University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.; Hugh D. Cameron (2), Oxygen Company of Canada, Toronto; Dr. Paul E. Gagnon (1), Laval University, Quebec; Dr. R. A. Gordon (1), University of Toronto, Toronto; John D. Lorimer, jr. (1), May & Baker (Canada), Ltd., Montreal; Dr. Leon Lortie (1), University of Montreal, Montreal; Dr. R. R. McLaughlin (3), University of Toronto Toronto; Dr. R. V. V. Nichols (2), McGill University, Montreal; Dr. R. K. Stratford (3), Imperial Oil, Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.; Dr. H. R. L. Streight (2), Canadian Industries, Ltd., Montreal; Dr. B. P. Sutherland (2), Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, Trail, B. C.

Role of Research

The chemical conference was a series of general sessions, luncheon sessions, and technical sessions. It also included a symposium on "Research and the National Welfare," in which various views were expressed on the correlation and coordination of pure and applied scientific endeavor and their roles in the general economy.

Technical and scientific components should be largely present in the national policy, said Dr. H. B. Speakman, of the Ontario Research Foundation, who presided at the symposium. Through the application of the benefits of science, unemployment can be mastered, he declared, and the output of labor increased. He urged research workers to forget the size of their job for the nation and to strive to advance its quality.

A warning was sounded by Dr. R. K. Stratford, of Imperial Oil, Ltd., against over-expectation and over-expansion, and he urged that the coordination of research be systematized. By means of charts he depicted the interrelations of fundamental and applied research, noting the necessary roles of universities, governmental bureaus, and industry, in their promotion and application. The number of men in research is inadequate and ill-balanced. He held that a greater total is needed; that field work should be manned at the rate of 15 to 1; that universities need one man out of every ten engaged in research. He urged the providing of technical services, library and laboratory and workers, in the less-populous sections.

Sympathetic, purposeful coordination of pure, fundamentally applied, and immediate (*ad hoc*) research is essential to optimum scientific service, said Dr. C. J. Mackenzie, of the National Research Council. He would

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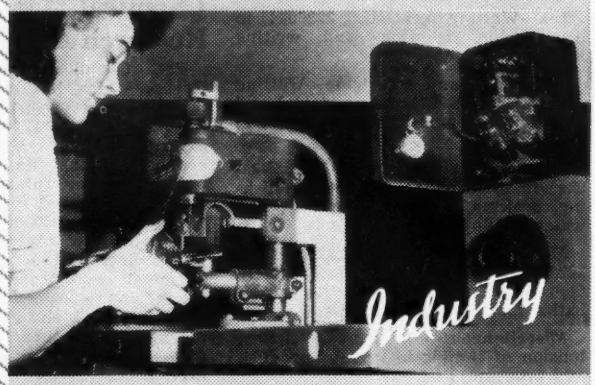
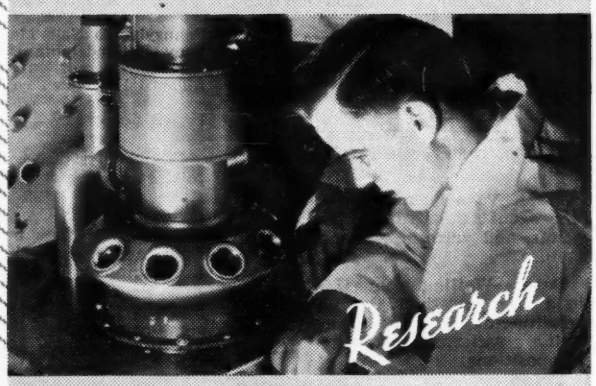
Renegotiation Act Extension Passes House

OPD Washington Bureau

The Doughton bill (H.R. 3395) extending the life of the renegotiation act until December 31, next, and providing also that present authority of the procurement agencies to reprice contracts shall terminate at the same time, was passed by the house June 14. The legislation now goes to the senate for concurrent approval.





Three lower pictures courtesy Radio Corporation of America

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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

June 15, 1945

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).

Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gals., works....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib, dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70

tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29

USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
kgs. .....lb. .37 - .39

powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
kgs. .....lb. .35 - .37

Acetic anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —

l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms...lb. .49 - .67

Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., divd. E..lb. .08 - —

l.c.l., divd. E.....lb. .08½- —

tanks, divd. E.....lb. .07 - —

Acetone prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher.

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works.lb. .90 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.68 - 1.75

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks...lb. .07½- —

Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28% bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., c.p., dms., works..100 lbs.12.50 -13.25
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks .....100 lbs. 6.98 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works.. 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
USP, dms., works..100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.....lb. .08 - .10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride,[6] (see Acetic anhydride).

Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .46 - .50
standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic,[6] fib. dms., works....lb. .26½- —

Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).

Anthranilic, resub., bbls....lb. 1.20 - 1.26
tech., bbls. .....lb. .95 - —

Arsenous[5] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic,[1] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo.24.50 - —
25-50-kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo.27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.55

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up...lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works, lb. .95 - —

Boric,[3] tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Acid, butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —

Broenners, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Cacodylic, bots.....lb.13.50 -15.50

Camphoric,[6] ens.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00

Caprylic, 99%, dms.....lb. No stocks

Capric, tech.,[7] ret. dms.....lb. No stocks

Castor oil,[1,7] split, ret. dms.lb. Nominal

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works..... .....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —

Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .19

Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.

Citric,[3] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs, 1 ship't. lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls....lb. .21 - —
dms. .....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —
powdered citric acid ½c. higher.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —

Coconut oil,[1,7] dist., dms...lb. .17½- .19½

Corn oil,[1,7] s.d., dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —

Cottonseed oil,[1,7] s.d., ret. dms., c.l..lb. .12 - .13
tanks, divd.....lb. .11¼- .12¼

Cresylic,[2,6] dom. coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —

Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-298°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref... gal. .616 - —
1-19, Cal., ref.....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
tanks, divd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .550 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .696 - —
tanks, divd.....gal. .646 - —

Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, wks. lb. .25 - —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, cns., dms., works..lb. .85 - 1.10

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. 11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls....lb. .12 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .23
kgs. .....lb. .14 - .15

Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys, dlvd E..lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, cbys, same basis. lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys.....lb. .35 - .37

Hydrochloric (see Acid, Muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
N.F., dilute, 2%, 5-lb. bots., lb. .30 - .34

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works...lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .06 - .09

Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .064 - —
tanks, works, acid basis, lb. .08½- —

Hypophosphorous, USP djns., lb. .75 - .77

Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13½
80%, bbls., 5 or less....lb. .24¼- .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
ten or less.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or less, lb. .26 - .26½
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75% cbys.....lb. .52 - .55

Lauric,[8] dist., 95%, dms....lb. .28 - —

Acid, laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Linseed oil,[1,6] light, dms...lb. .21½- .22
dms., spot.....lb. .21½- .22
tanks, olvd., E.....lb. .17½- .19½

Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
Anhydride (see M).

Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —

Mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009

Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10

Monochloroacetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms..lb. .16½- —
purified, flake, 99%, dms..lb. .20 - —

Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works...100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½- —

Myristic,[8] dist., dms.....lb. No stocks

Naphthenic,[6] 210-220 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .10¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —

Nicotinic, USP, dms.....kilo. 7.00 - 7.30

Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide)

Nitric,[6] 36°, cbys., c.l., E works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E., works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., bots., cs., extra..lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra...lb. .13½- —

Oleic (see Oil, red).

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12¼- —

Palm oil,[8] white, dist., dms..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks

Para-aminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —

Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —

Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls. works..lb. .80 - —

Peanut oil,[1,7] s.d., tanks, works, lb. .11¼- —

Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25

Phosphoric,[6] food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., 100 lbs. 5.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., frt. alld...100 lbs. 7.00 - 9.50
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10¼- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10¼- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07¼

Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70

Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —

Propionic,[1] synth., pure, dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18¼- —

Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - 2.03
USP., cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65

Pyroligneous, bbls., divd. E... gal. .30 - —

Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split).

Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44

Sebacic, tech., dms., works..lb. .55 - .57

Soybean oil,[1,7] s.d., dms., works, lb. .11¾- 16¼
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - .15¾

Stearic,[1,7] double pressed, bgs., c.l., divd. E. Rockies. lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16¾- —
Texas and Okla., divd.lb. .16¾- —
single pressed, bgs., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16¾- —
Texas and Okla., divd. lb. .15¾- —
triple pressed, bgs., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies..lb. .18¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .19¾- —
Texas and Okla., divd.lb. .19¼- —

Stearic acid prices for l.c.l. are ½ cent per pound higher for ton lots and 1 cent per pound higher for less than ton lots.

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —

Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —

Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., ...lb. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
C.P., USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra...lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra...lb. .08½- —

fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —

Acid, tannic, tech., bbls., dms..lb. .71 - .72
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs... lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —

Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71¼- —

Thioglycolic, highly purified, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 3.50 - 7.00

Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60

Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50

Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.86 - —

Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Root, bls.....lb. 1.15 - —

Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -26.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - .41
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —

Adeps lanae,[1,7] USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .33 - .34
pharmaceutical, d m s., works..lb. .32 - .33

Agar .....lb. 3.50 - —

San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —

Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00

Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, dark soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1] powd., bbls....lb. 1.86 - 1.96
granular, cryst., bbls....lb. 1.81 - 1.91
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.85

Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., divd.lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .21½- —
tankcars, divd. .....lb. .20 - —

Amyl[6] ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .131 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).

Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms.....lb. .63 - —

Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment., lit., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1880- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .1930- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1780- —
tankwagons, frt. alld. E. lb. .1830- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1960- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb .1850- —

synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .086 - —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —

Capryl,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —

Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00

Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25

Denatured,[1,6,9] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .59 - .62
tanks, E. divd.....gal. .50 - —

tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....lb. .59 - .62
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.

SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .59 - .60
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —

SD23G (replaced by SD28H).

SD23H, dms., c.l.....gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .58½- .61½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —

SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works. gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60 - .63
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60 - .63
tanks, E. works.....gal.[6] .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone,[2,6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, divd.....lb. .10½- .13¾

tech., dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .11 - .13¾
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11¼- .14
tanks, divd.....lb. .10 - .13¾

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling

[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)

[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)

[4]—General Preference Order (M order)

[5]—Conservation Order (M order

[6]—Allocation

[7]—WFA Orders

Alcohol, ethyl[8], 190 pf., dms., c.l., works..gal. 17.67 - —
l.c.l., works..gal. 17.70½-17.73½
tanks..gal. 17.60 - —
absolute, dms., c.l., works..gal. 18.62 - —
l.c.l., works..gal. 18.65½-18.68½
tanks..gal. 18.55 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
tanks, works..lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
tanks, works..lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[8] refd., dms., works..lb. .0860- —
tanks, works..lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[8,6] refd., 91%, dms., extra, c.l., divd..gal. .37½- —
l.c.l., divd..gal. .41 - —
tanks, divd..gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., extra, c.l., divd., gal. .41 - —
l.c.l., divd..gal. .44½- —
tanks, divd..gal. .37½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, dms., included, 3c. per gal. more.
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, dms..lb. 2.10 - —
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .63
Propyl, dms., works..lb. .67 - .70
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .50 - —
Aldol,[6] dms., works..lb. .13 - .15
denaturing grade, dms..gal. 1.20 -
Aletris root, bgs..lb. 2.23 - 2.30
Algarobilla,[1] c.l., ex dock..long-ton. 67.50 - —
Algarobilla price based on ocean frt. at $12, insurance $1 per long ton.
Algin, bbls., fib. dms..lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs..lb. No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs..lb. .16 - .16½
Allyl bromide, cbys, 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
chloride, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., divd..lb. .14 - —
tanks, divd..lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs..lb. .28 - .33
Curacao, kgs..lb. .48 - .49
Socotrine, kgs..lb. .47 - .48
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. 4.80 - 4.89
Alphanaphthol, bbls..lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls..lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .28½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks..gal. .85½- —
l.c.l., works..gal. .87½- —
tanks, works..gal. .82½- —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .1340- —
l.c.l. works..lb. .1390- —
tanks, works..lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp..gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls..lb. .55 - .60
Alum, ammonia,[6] burnt, USP, bbls, kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 tons. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., wks..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome bbls..lb. .12¾- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., divd..100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina classified, grade, ground, kgs., works..lb. .35 - .67
top grade, ground, kgs., works..lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½- .46
Acetate, basic, solu., 24%, bbls., divd..lb. .10½- .11
20%, bbls., divd..lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - .11
l.c.l., works..lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .06½- .06¾
Alumina chloride, solut., 32 deg., cryst., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls..lb. .25 - —
Formate, solut., 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .024 - .031
l.c.l., works..lb. .035 - .040
light, bgs., divd..lb. .14½- —
bbls., divd..lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 15% Al (OH)₃, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point, lb. .03 - .03¼
ton lots, same basis..lb. .03¼- .03½
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .03¾- .04
USP purity, conc., 9-9½%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17½- —
contract, works..lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works..lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works..lb. .75 - —
Powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms..lb. .15 - .17
Alumina laurate, prec., bbls..lb. .25 - .26
Napthenate,[6] 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract..lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms..lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., etn., c.l..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l..lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).
Aluminum, 98-99%,[3,5,4] c.l..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l..lb. .15 - .16
Paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dms..lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms..lb. .38 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dms..lb. .63 - —
litho, 159-lb. dms..lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms..lb. .59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., dms..lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dms., lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100 lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins..oz. 13.50 - 14.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald. ton. 59.00 - —
pure, cyls..lb. .14½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works..ton. 69.00 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys..lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l..lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton. 65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs..4,000 lbs., up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l..lb. .0364- —
Bichromate, bbls..lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls..lb. .15 - .15½
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls..lb. .28 - —
dms..lb. .29 - —
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms., lb. .06¼- .06¾
cns..lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs., lb. .12 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls..lb. .75 - —
dms..lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride,[6] bbls..lb. No stocks
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms..lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots..lb. 3.71 - —
jars..lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls..lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs..lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs..lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms..lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,6] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate.
domestic, bgs., c.l., shipping points..ton. 50.00 - —
bulk, same basis..ton. 46.00 - —
tech., bgs., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - 8.50
bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Nitrate-limestone,[6] 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton. 32.50 - —
Oleate, dms..lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls..lb. .23 - —
dms..lb. .25 - .29
Perchlorate, kgs..lb. No stocks
Persulphate, kgs..lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
monobasic, pure, bbls..lb. .39 - .41
tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .07¾- .08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofuoride,[6] bbls..lb. .15 - .16
Stearate, anhydrous, dms..lb. .34 - —
paste, dms..lb. .08¼- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works..lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,4] bulk, inland producing ovens..ton. 28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports..ton. 29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., divd..lb. .15 - —
tanks, divd..lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works..lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .06 - —
dms., works..lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls..lb. .55 - —
jars..lb. .97 - —
tech., bbls..lb. .17 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate,[6] ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., divd..lb. .12½- .13¼
l.c.l., divd..lb. .18 - .19
tanks, divd..lb. .11½- .17¼
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms..lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
tanks, works..lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .102 - —
tanks, works..lb. .08½- —
Nitrite, USP, bots..lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bots..lb. .75 - 1.00
Stearate, dms., works..lb. .42 - —
Amylene mixed, dms., c.l., works, lb. .102 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
tanks, works..lb. .09 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works..lb. .637 - .662
NF, dms..lb. 2.60 - 3.00

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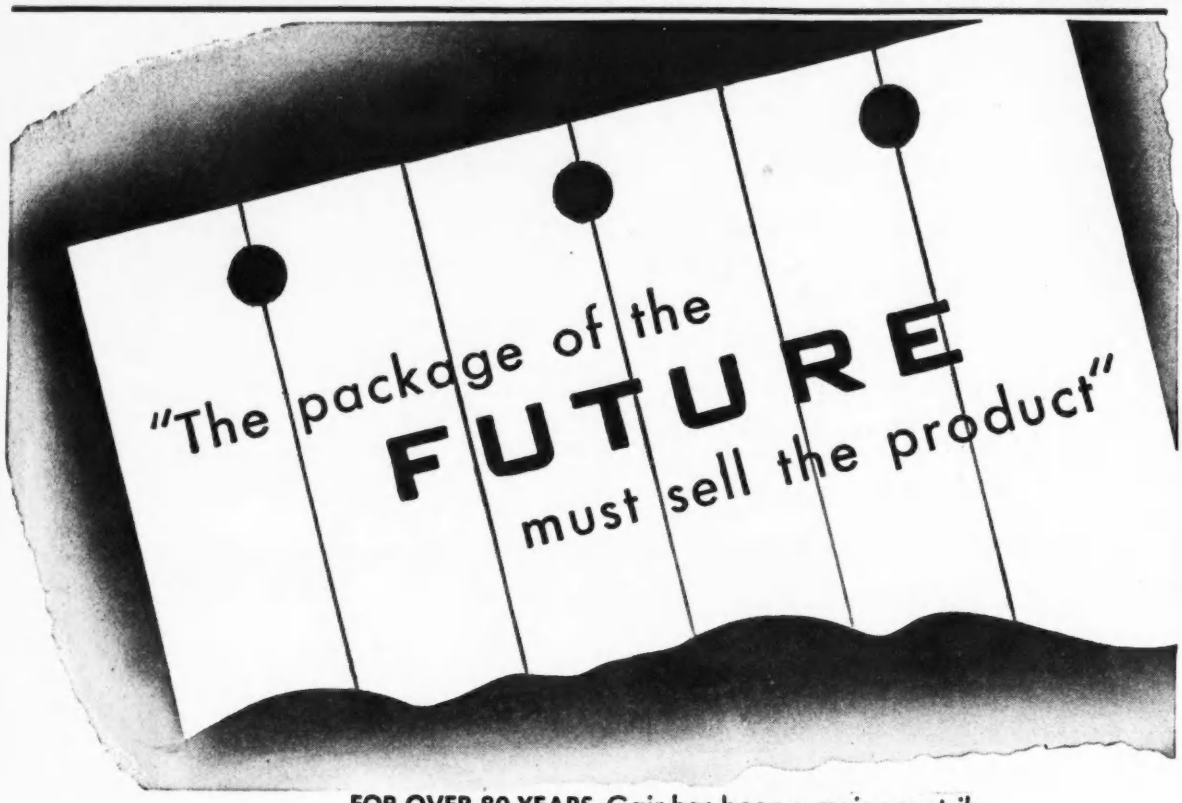
Angelica atropurpurea root, dms., bls.	lb.	.80 - 1.86
Angostura bark, bls.	lb.	.21 - .22
Anilin[2] oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.10½- —
Salt, dms., works	lb.	.22 - .24
Anise,[1] Bulgarian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	.28½ Nom.
Mexican, futures, bgs.	lb.	.22 - .22½
Syrian, bgs.	lb.	.21 - .21½
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, bots.	lb.	3.25 - 3.35
Annatto,[3] paste, bxs.	lb.	.34 - .39
Seed, bgs.	lb.	.06½- —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb.		.55 - —
90%, bbls., works	lb.	.65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).		
Chloride, solut., cbys.	lb.	.17 - —
Metal,[1,4] bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.14½- .17½
Needle,[1,4] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs.	lb.	.18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs.	lb.	.20 - .22
Oxide,[1,4] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½- —
paint grade, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.16%- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16%- —
Salt,[1,4] 60%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River	lb.	.40 - —
Sulphide,[1,4] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.17 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton	lb.	2.00 - —
smaller lots	lb.	2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.	oz.	23.20 -23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.	lb.	.14 - .16
Archil extract, bbls.	lb.	No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.	lb.	.23 - .24
Arecoline hydrobromide	bots. oz.	6.10 - 7.10
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment port, 100 kilos, 100% purity, kilo.		80.00 -82.00
Arnica flowers, bls.	lb.	2.35 - 2.45
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls.	lb.	.10 - .10¾
Arsenic,[4] chloride (arsenous), bots., lb.		1.55 - —
Metal, lump, c.l.	lb.	No prices
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.	lb.	No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous, and Arsenic, white).		
White, powd., kgs., c.l.	lb.	.04 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.	lb.	.45 - .68
powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	.55 - .82
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous)		
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines, ton.		49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis	ton.	44.60 - —
c.l., same basis	ton.	44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis	ton.	33.00 - —
c.l., same basis	ton.	33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis	ton.	28.50 - —
c.l., same basis	ton.	28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis	ton.	26.50 - —
c.l., same basis	ton.	26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis	ton.	22.50 - —
c.l., same basis	ton.	22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis	ton.	19.00 - —
c.l., same basis	ton.	19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis	ton.	16.50 - —
c.l., same basis	ton.	16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis	ton.	15.50 - —
c.l., same basis	ton.	15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J.	lb.	.10½- —
California, dms., c.l.	ton.	36.40 - —
l.c.l.	ton.	41.40 - —
Cuba A, bulk, c.l.	ton.	60.00 - —
l.c.l.	ton.	90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l.	ton.	38.50 - —
l.c.l.	ton.	55.00 - —
Egyptian	ton.	No stocks
Asphaltum, Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340° F. fusing point, bgs., mines	ton.	32.20 - —
270-295°F fusing point, bgs., mines	ton.	30.50 - —
seconds, 300-390°F fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines	ton.	25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines	ton.	30.50 - —
Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works	lb.	.05½- .12
process form, bgs., works	lb.	.05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines	ton.	30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., c.l., Texas refy.	ton.	21.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	21.00 -23.00
tanks, same basis	ton.	16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.	oz.	7.85 - —
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	5.75 - 6.15

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.	lb.	1.05 - 1.15
Barbasco root,[2,4] (see Cube root).		
Barberry root bark, bgs.	lb.	.90 - .95
Barbital, dms.	lb.	3.50 - 3.60
Sodium, dms.	lb.	3.75 - 3.85
Barium carbonate,[4] natural, 90% thruugh 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	65.00 -75.00
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	70.00 -80 00
Chlorate, kgs., works	lb.	.27½- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.10 - .12
tech., cryst.,[4] bgs., c.l., works, ton.		73.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	75.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	80.00 - —
Barium dioxide, dms., c.l., works, lb.		.10 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).		
Hydroxide, bbls., works	lb.	.06 - .07
Iodide, bots.	lb.	4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).		
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09½- .11½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10 - .11½
Oxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12 - .14
grd., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13 - .16
Peroxide (see Dioxide).		
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up	lb.	.31 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).		
X-ray, bbls.	lb.	.09½- .10
kgs.	lb.	.12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.	ton.	36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis	ton.	26.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.	ton.	34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines,	ton.	17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines	ton.	18.00 - —
Ore, approx. 94% $BaSo_4$, bulk, mines	ton.	8.50 - —
Bauxite bulk, mines	ton.	7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).		
Barberry bark, bgs.	lb.	.12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.	lb.	.72 - 1.00
Root, bls.	lb.	1.50 - 1.55
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton.		11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde,[4] NF, dms.	lb.	.85 - 1.25
tech., cbys., dms.	lb.	.45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).		
Benzidin base, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.	lb.	3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[4] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal.		.20 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. allo. up to 2c. per gal., gal.		.15 - —
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.	lb.	1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.	lb.	.26 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works	lb.	1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.	lb.	.59 - .60
dms.	lb.	.55 - .56
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).		
Benzoate,[6] a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.	lb.	1.00 - 1.10
Chloride,[4] cbys., frt. equal.	lb.	.22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.	lb.	3.00 - 3.50
Propionate, bots.	lb.	1.85 - 2.50
Salicylate, bots.	lb.	1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots.	lb.	2.00 - 2.50
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.	lb.	9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	No stocks
Sulphate, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Berberis root, bls.	lb.	.30 - .36
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works	lb.	.55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.23 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works	lb.	1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb.		.51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.60 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.85 - —
95%, works	lb.	2.05 - —
98-99%, works	lb.	2.20 - —
Betaglutammapicoline, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24½- —
Bath root, bls.	lb.	.43 - .44
Bismuth[4] chloride, bots.	lb.	3.00 - —
jars	lb.	2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.	lb.	2.81 - 2.86
jars	lb.	2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.	lb.	3.41 - 3.46
cns.	lb.	3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots	lb.	1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.	lb.	1.41 - 1.46
cns.	lb.	1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.	lb.	3.14 - 3.19
cns., dms., kgs.	lb.	3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.	lb.	3.51 - —
fib. dms.	lb.	3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., lb.		1.50 - 1.55
bots., cns.	lb.	1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	2.79 - —
fib. dms.	lb.	2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns.	lb.	1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.	lb.	1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.	lb.	4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.	lb.	4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	1.20 - 1.23
bots.	lb.	1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, bbls., fib. dms.	lb.	2.50 - —
5-lb. cns.	lb.	2.54 - 2.60
Sulphocarbolate, bots.	lb.	3.71 - 3.74
fib. dms.	lb.	3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms.	lb.	3.40 - —
cns.	lb.	3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[4] bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.14 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l, same basis.	lb.	.11 - —
4 bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.11½- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.		
Carbon, beads, compressed,[4] bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.0625- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.	lb.	.092 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb.		.092 - —
regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.08625- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.	lb.	.08 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse., lb.		.08 - —
Charcoal (see C).		
Graphite (see G).		
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works	lb.	08½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.12 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.16½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.20 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.26½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.37½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.38½- —



FOR OVER 80 YEARS, Gair has been a major contributor to the art of packaging. Many of the great industries of America and the world have turned to Gair to solve their packaging problems. Many an obscure product has achieved international distribution due to the ingenious packaging ideas of Gair — from the cracker barrel and hoop skirt era to frozen foods. The principles of packaging that are meeting with rigid war-time standards will be utilized in packaging everything from pencils to plow shares. Send your present and postwar packaging problems to Gair.

Appealing, appetizing designs will sell the product. This Sunshine Fancy ASSORTMENT is printed in full color right on Gair Patent coated paper board. Another famous Gair design and product. Write for Printers' Ink article by Egmont Arens industrial designer in which this Package appears.

SAVE GAIR WASTE PAPER

WRITE FOR BOOKLET "FASHIONS IN CARTONS"

ROBERT GAIR COMPANY, INC., NEW YORK • GAIR COMPANY CANADA LIMITED, TORONTO

Folding Cartons • Box Boards • Fibre and Corrugated Shipping Containers

Black, mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .06
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs.....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls....lb. .90 - .95
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Black Indian hemp root, bls....lb. .50 - .55
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.00 - —
direct process, bags, c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2] dms., c.l., works—100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., ogs. unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½ —
l.c.l., Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .68 - .70
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
Toner, bbls., same basis.....lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis...lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis...lb. .36 - —
Cobalt,[2] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis...lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugutive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic.....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis, lb. .23 - .27
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls., lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
Blue, violet, tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blue mass, NF, cns., tube....lb. 1.58 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.75
Bluetag root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago.....ton.57.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.35.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.48.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.50.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works.. ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.36.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. No stocks
Borax,[2] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½ —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 -
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 -
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .28 -
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 -
cbys.....lb. 1.42 -
Bromstyrol.....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works. lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Brown, iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered.....lb. .13 - —
Brown, sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .03¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works. lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08 - .10
Umber, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .04¾- —
Turkey-type, bbls., l.c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Minneapolis.....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh.....lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles. lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles. lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works...lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., works.....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - —
Byronia root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .83 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .56 - .57
Berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .70
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .08 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3. gal. .03½- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .1825- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1875- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1725- —
tankwagons, same basis. lb. .1773- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works...lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works.. lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[2] bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide,[2] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns.....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,2] ingots or sticks, dlvd. lb. .90 - —
pat. shapes, cs., dlvd.....lb. .95 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1,2] dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
smaller lots.....lb. 2.95 - 3.30
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .34 - .36
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., wnse. works, ft. alld..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1,2,6] dms., c.l., works, ton.50.00 - —
dlvd.....ton.87.00 -90.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -36.00
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.28.50 -45.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd., ton.18.00 -34.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.28.00 -44.50

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; minimum prices are for spot delivery. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums, $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms.....lb. .57 - .60
cns.....lb. .70 - —
powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, edible, dms., bbs.....lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .30
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, dms..lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works.....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -18.00

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CREAM OF TARTAR USP IMPORTED
POTASH PRUSSIATE YELLOW
LACTIC ACID U.S.P.
MAGNESIUM OXIDE HEAVY CALCINED
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE PURE FOOD
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Calcium phosphate, monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.0635- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.0645- .0680
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.15½- —
Silicate, hydrated, c.l., bgs., works.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l., works.	lb.	.25 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).		
Sulphide 70%, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	45.00 - —
80.% bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.	lb.	1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.	lb.	.49 - .50
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms.,	lb.	.13¼- .19½
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works.	lb.	1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works,	lb.	1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.	lb.	3.25 - —
Calomel,[6] bbls., dms.	lb.	2.56 - 2.57
Camphor,[6] natural.	lb.	No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)	lb.	.44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.	lb.	.45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.	lb.	.46 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	.48 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.70 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	.71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.82 - —
1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.83 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	.84 - —
Camphor monobromated, dms.	lb.	3.20 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).		
Cantharides	lb.	No stocks
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).		
Capsicum oleoresin, USP VII, cns.	lb.	4.50 - 4.65
Caramel coloring, bbls.	gal.	.60 - —
Caraway seed,[1] California, Dutch type, futures.	lb.	1.05 Nom.
Canadian, bgs.	lb.	.96 Nom.
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	1.00 - 1.02
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works.	lb.	.70 - —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works.	lb.	.75 - —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.27 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.22½- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.23½- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.21¼- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R.	lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.08 - 08½
Dioxide, cyls.	lb.	.06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,6] c.p., dms., c.l.	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 - —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.60 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.87 - —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., Zone 2, 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.91 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.,	gal.	.83 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l.	gal.	1.07 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	1.17 - —
CSP, cbys.	lb.	.17 - .19

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

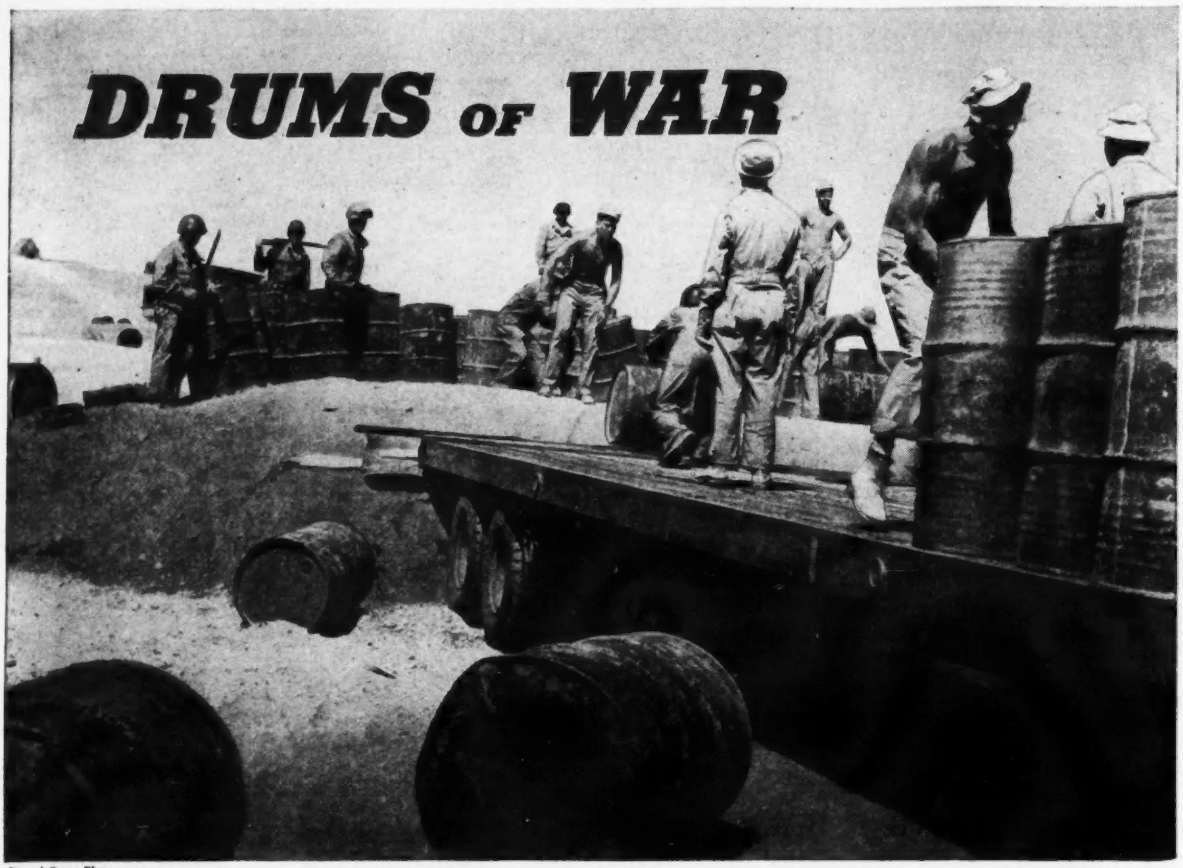
Cardamom,[1] bleached, bold, cs.,	lb.	1.45 - 1.50
medium, cs.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
decorticated, cs.	lb.	.66 - .67
green, bgs.	lb.	.64 - .65
Carotene, cryst., 1,350,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units.		.50 - —
research grade (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd.	gram.	2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.	gram.	2.90 - —
Carotene, in vegetable oil, 8,800 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units.		.55 - —
dms., works. 1,000,000 units.		.50 - —
Carvol, bots.	lb.	22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk.	lb.	.32 - .33
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾- —
Casein,[1,6] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 100 or more, ship't point.	lb.	.22 - .24
20 to 99, same basis.	lb.	.22¼- .24¼
less than 20, same basis.	lb.	.22¾- .24¾
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 or more, same basis.	lb.	.23½- .25½
20 to 99, same basis.	lb.	.23¾- .25½
less than 20 bgs.	lb.	.24½- .25¾
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more.	lb.	.17½- .18½
rennet-precip., unground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more.	lb.	.19 - .20
Cassia,[1,7]	lb.	No stocks
Cassia fistula, bakts.	lb.	.28 - .28
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports.	long ton.	82.00 -83.00
Oil (see Oil, castor).		
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works.	unit-ton.	2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.	lb.	12.00 -13.00
synth., bots.	lb.	19.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tin.	lb.	2.15 - 2.30
resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms.	lb.	3.50 - —
Catnep, bls.	lb.	.65 - .66
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.	lb.	.22½- .23
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).		
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more.	lb.	.30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis.	lb.	.35 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5%) butyryl content, 50-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.47 - —
smaller pkgs., works.	lb.	.48 - —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 50 lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.45 - —
smaller pkgs., works.	lb.	.46 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities.		
Acetate-propionate, flake, high (31.5%) propionyl content, 50-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.	lb.	.45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.47 - —
smaller pkgs., works.	lb.	.48 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities.		
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more.	lb.	.30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works.	lb.	.60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works.	lb.	.35 - —
kgs., works.	lb.	.37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.50 - —
smaller lots, bgs., works.	lb.	2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetic, dentifrice, and drug, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs.	lb.	.37 - .40
Roman, bls.	lb.	No stocks
Charcoal, pinewood,[1,6] lump, bgs., c.l., Southern shipping points.	ton.	20.00 - —
granular, powd., bgs., c.l., works, South.	ton.	30.20 - —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.	lb.	.06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25%, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.85 - 3.85
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.10 - 4.10
tank, works.	100 lbs.	2.25 - 3.25
powdered, 65% tannin, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.50 - 9.10
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.25 - 9.85
Chillies (see Pepper, red).		
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silkbolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila.	ton.	19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.	lb.	.93 - .98
dms.	lb.	.90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works.	lb.	.32 - —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.35 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.	lb.	1.25 - —
Chlorine,[2,6] liquid, cyls., c.l.	lb.	.05½- —
contracts	lb.	.05¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.75 - —
multiple units, 2 or over, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.00 - —
2, wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.50 - —
1, wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.	lb.	.20 - .22
USP, dms.	lb.	.30 - .33
Chloropicrin, coml. 180-lb. cyls., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.80 - —
100-lb. cyls., same basis.	lb.	.82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.	lb.	1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.	lb.	1.25 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms.	lb.	3.00 - 3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms.	lb.	3.00 - 3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls.	lb.	.22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.07¼- —
7½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.06¼- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	16.00 - —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).		
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).		
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).		
Chrysarobin, bots.	lb.	6.02 - 6.60
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs.	lb.	1.20 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.80 + .13⅓*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.80 + .13⅓*

* See note on Quinine.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.62 + .13⅓*
large, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.66 + .13⅓*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.42 + .13⅓*

* See note on Quinine.

Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms.	lb.	3.70 - 3.80
standard, dms.	lb.	3.50 - 3.60



Signal Corps Photo

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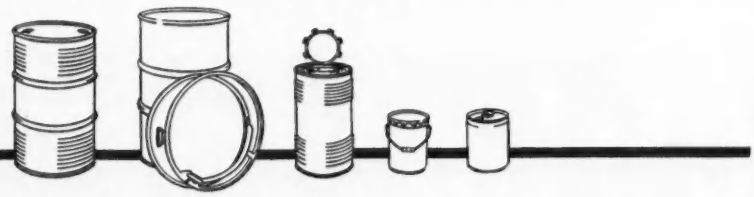


RHEEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Executive and General Sales Offices

NEW YORK • SAN FRANCISCO • LOS ANGELES • CHICAGO • WASHINGTON, D.C.

Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms.	lb.	1.50	- 2.25
Cinnamon,[1,7] Ceylon, O, bls., futures	lb.	.5202-	—
OO, bls., futures	lb.	.5320-	—
OOO, bls., futures	lb.	.5407-	—
OOOO, bls., futures		.5494-	—
No. 1, bls., futures	lb.	.5145-	—
2, bls., futures	lb.	.5058-	—
3, bls., futures	lb.	.4958-	—
4, bls., futures	lb.	.4858-	—
chips, bgs.	lb.	.56	Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	4.50	- 6.25
Citrine ointment, jars	lb.	.95	- 1.15
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	2.75	- 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	6.00	- 7.00
Clove,[1] Madagascar, bls.	lb.	.16¾-	.17¼
futures, bls.	lb.	.16¼-	.16¾
Zanzibar, bls.	lb.	.17½-	.18
futures, bls.	lb.	.17	- .17½
Clover tops, red, bgs.	lb.	.50	- .55
Coaltar,[6] coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works	bbl.	8.25	- —
l.c.l., works	bbl.	8.75	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.07½-	—
refd., bbls., c.l., works	bbl.	8.75	- —
l.c.l., works	bbl.	9.25	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.08½-	—
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works	bbl.	8.25	- —
l.c.l., works	dm.	8.75	- —
refd., dms., c.l., works	dm.	9.25	- —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd.,	lb.	.83¾-	—
feed grade, 49.5% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.25	- —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works,	lb.	1.58	- —
feed grade, 23% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.85	- —
Chloride, kgs., works	lb.	.87½-	—
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.25	- —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.	lb.	2.04	- —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs.	lb.	2.25	- —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms.	lb.	.32	- .35
solid, 8½%, dms.	lb.	.44	- —
Naphthenate, 6% Co, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.31	- —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.25	- —
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.44	Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.	lb.	1.84	- —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.75	- —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.88½-	—
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.42	- .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.	lb.	.65	- —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.00	- —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.			
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs.	lb.	.75	- —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns.	oz.	9.75	- —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.	lb.	.37	- .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.	lb.	.38	- .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt.	lb.	.25	- —
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb.	.24	- .25
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	11.75	- —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.50	- —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.00	- —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.50	- —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.15	- .16
blue, bls.	lb.	.23	- .25
Colchicine, bots., cns.	oz.	No stocks	
Colchicum seed	lb.	No stocks	
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.19¼-	.20½
cns.	lb.	.23	- .25½
Flexible, USP, dms.	lb.	.21	- .22
cns.	lb.	.25	- .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.55	- .60
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.16½-	.17
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Condurango bark, bgs.	lb.	.12	- .15
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns.	lb.	.47	- .49
S. A., USP, cns.	lb.	.50	- .52
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works	lb.	.23¾-	—
smaller containers, wks.	lb.	.27	- —
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls.	lb.	.19¼-	.20½
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.22½-	.23
crystals, bbls.	lb.	.14¾-	.17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.	lb.	.34	- .38
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.15	- 5.15
Metal,[1,2,6] electrolytic	lb.	.12	- .12½
Naphthenate, 6%-8% Cu., 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.15	- .17
Nitrate,[1] tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	.19¼-	.20¼
Oleate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½-	.23½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works	lb.	.19	- .20
red, com'l, bbls., works	lb.	.21	- .24½
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.17	- .20
Resinate,[6] precip., 8.3% Cu., 125-lb. dms.	lb.	.15½-	.16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
l.c.l., 700 to 36,000 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.00	- 5.50
monohydrated, bgs., in dms., 36,000-lb. lots, dlvd.	100 lbs.	10.20	- —
smaller lots, same basis	100 lbs.	10.95	- —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55	- 2.00
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	- —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00	- —
Copra, Coast, ship't	lb.	No prices.	
Coriander[1] seed, Argentine, New Orleans, bgs.	lb.	.12	- .12½
Indian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Morocco, bgs., futures	lb.	.11¼-	.11¾
Cornsilk, bls.	lb.	.31	- .33
Corn sugar, tanners,[6] chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.905	- —
slabs, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.625	- —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.221	- —
43°, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.271	- —
Corrosive sublimate,[6] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.16	- —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.01	- —
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.17	- .18
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd.	unit-ton.	1.00	- —
Meal,[1] 41% protein, bulk, Memphis, c.l.	ton.	45.00	-49.75
Coumarin,[2] cns., 5 lbs. or more	lb.	2.75	- —
smaller lots	lb.	2.80	- 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.74	- .75
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't.	lb.	.57½-	—
smaller lots, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.58	- .58½
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys.	lb.	2.10	- 2.30
Coaltar (see Cresol).			
Oil,[6] coaltar, crude, tanks, works	gal.	.15½-	—
refined, dms., c.l., works,	gal.	.247	- .3325
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.26	- .35
tanks, same basis	gal.	.18	- .1850
solution, tanks, works	gal.	.141	- —
Wood, beech, bots., cbys.	lb.	.85	- 1.04
Hardwood, USP, bots.	lb.	.60	- .77
Pine, dms.	gal.	.28	- —
Cresol,[2,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.,	lb.	.09¼-	.10½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10	- .11
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾-	.09¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¾-	.11¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼-	.11¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	- .10¼
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, l.c.l., 55 and 110-gal. dms.	lb.	.18	- —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.18	- —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.50	- 9.75
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.00	- —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¼-	—
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works	lb.	.40	- —
4% rotenone, bbls., works	lb.	.32	- —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
powd., cs.	lb.	No stocks	
Culver's root, bls.	lb.	.25	- .26
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Indian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Persian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cutch, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cyanamid,[3] fertilizer mixing grades, guaranteed, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit-ton.		1.62½-	—
21% N., pulv., bgs., same basis	unit-ton.	1.52½-	—
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.09½-	—
Cyclohexanol, 98 - 100%, dms., works	lb.	.21	- .28
Cyclohexanone, 97½% min., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	- .32
tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29	- —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd., gal		.27	- —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.	lb.	.18	Nom.
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.48	- .50
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35	- —
Deertongue, bls.	lb.	.34	- .35
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works	ton.	34.25	- —
Degras,[1,7] common, bbls.	lb.	.10	- .12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls.	lb.	.28	- .30
over 2% ffa, bbls.	lb.	.26½-	.28½
Derris root (see Cube root).			
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	5.29	- —
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.93	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.39	- —
Chicago	100 lbs.	5.06	- —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.04	- —
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.68	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.14	- —
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.78	- —
white, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.97	- —
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.61	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.07	- —
Chicago	100 lbs	4.71	- —
Potato, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¼-	.11¼
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).			
Diacetyl, flavor grades, bots.	lb.	5.00	- 8.50
laboratory grade, bots.	100 grams.	4.50	- —
tech., bots., works	lb.	3.00	- —
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether)			
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2170-	.2200
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2220-	.2250
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.2070-	.2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.35	- —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.61	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64	- —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	.10	- .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific coast,	ton.	22.00	-25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	45.00	- —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.	ton.	55.00	-59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	85.00	-89.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.	ton.	No prices	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.	lb.	.02	- .03
l.c.l.	lb.	.04	- .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works	lb.	.2650-	.2909
1-gal. cns., works	lb.	.2850-	.3109
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2100-	.2359
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2150-	.2409
tanks, works	lb.	.2000-	.2259
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.48	- .51
l.c.l., works	lb.	.50	- .52½
tanks, works	lb.	.46	- .50
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.92	- 1.02

ONE OF **96** DOW CHEMICALS USED BY THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

Try this for size

How Methocel Improves Printing Gloss

Printing buyers frequently desire an exceptionally high gloss finish in printing inks. To get this effect, it has been necessary to varnish the paper after printing—a rather costly, time-consuming procedure.

When printers, ink producers, and paper manufacturers sought a better way to obtain gloss printing, Dow research men experimented . . . tested . . . suggested Methocel.

The results have exceeded all expectations. Paper, even paper board, can be sized with Methocel to prevent excessive and uneven penetration of printing inks—it keeps them on the surface of the paper where they produce a high, uniform gloss. In addition, paper sized with Methocel resists oily or greasy materials and prevents penetration of varnishes applied to its surface.

If you have a sizing problem in your industry, Methocel—water soluble Dow Methylcellulose of exceptional purity and uniformity—may provide the answer. Technicians at any of the Dow sales offices will be glad to consult with you.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY • MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

New York · Boston · Philadelphia · Washington · Cleveland · Detroit · Chicago
St. Louis · Houston · San Francisco · Los Angeles · Seattle

Methocel

Water Soluble Dow Methylcellulose

DOW

CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND VICTORY

Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .69 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equaled with So.Charleston..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22½- —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 90%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
Diethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2025- .2120
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2075- .2170
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1925- .2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] dms., l.c.l., works. frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .70 - .95
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, natural cleaned, bgs., lb. No stocks
decorticated, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1875- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1925- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1775- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., ton lots, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene,[1,6] dest. dist., dms., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - .56
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .45 - —
steam-dist., dms., dlvd. E..gal. .56 - .58
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .52 - .53
Diphenyl,[6] bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .48 - .50
dms. .....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons.lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Divi-divi,[1,6] 35%-52% tannin, c.l., ex dock.....long ton.63.08 -85.48

Divi-divi price based on ocean frt. at $12, and insurance at $1, per long ton.

Doggrass root, dom., cut, NF, bls..lb. .30 - 35
imp., NF, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls..lb. .08 - .10
Dover's powder, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
reeds, c .....lb. No stocks

Dyes, coalta (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics)—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb.13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns., lb.13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns...lb.17.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32. cns.....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics)—
Black, D&C black, No. 1, cns., lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 4, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns., lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns., lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.85 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 8, cns...lb. 2.85 - —
D&C red, No. 17, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.10.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics)—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns., lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3, cns..lb.21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8, cns..lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—
36 Chrome yellow, 2G...lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .56 - .60

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)
180 Fast red A[6].....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct fast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chyrophenin G.....lb. .68 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN. lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .85 - .88
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azcrin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
502 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
504 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO...lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble). lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan.....lb. .20 - .50
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .90

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
865 Nigrosin derivatives...lb. .36 - .44
Blue—
7075 Alizarin astral base..lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .85 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
Yellow—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
246 Naphthol blue black S.. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue P.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B...lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Blue—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown—
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R, lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R...lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Mehhylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
10 Chrysodin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysodin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B, lb. .68 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
Red—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[6].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet B.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow—
19 Naphthol yellow S....lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70
Brown—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine R..... lb. 4.75 - —

ENCO SOLICITS INQUIRIES
for

BENZOATE OF SODA — LACTIC ACID
BENZYL ALCOHOL — ORTHO-DICHLORBENZENE
CRESYLIC ACID — PHOSPHORIC ACID
ENCOLOID (SOYA LECITHIN) — PICOLINE

ENCO CHEMICAL CORPORATION
FORMERLY NEUBERG CHEMICAL CORP.
441 LEXINGTON AVENUE • • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. MU-6-1990

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Yellow—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.06
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .22 - .33
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .50 - .51
select, bndls.....lb. .50 - .56
Emetine hydrochloride,[6] bots..oz.21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
Sulphate, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
Synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs., oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs..oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 1.80 - 1.95
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.40
dried, bgs.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .04 - .07
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
Ergot, USP, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl[6] (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric,[6] conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
synthetic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[2,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1275
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1325
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1175
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1225- .1335
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1275- .1385
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1125- .1235
NF, dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E...lb. .58 - —
Chloride, tech., dms.....lb. .18 - .20
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.85
Formate, dms., Agnue, Calif., lb. .28 - .32
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[6] pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0891- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0941- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0792- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethyleneglycol,[2,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12½- —
Monomethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, bots..oz.10.50 -10.75
Ethylvanillin,[4] cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.95
Euphorb'a, b's.....lb. .12 - .19

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., min. 2 tons..ton.17.00 -20.50
bulk, c.l.....ton.14.00 -17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton.12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l.....ton. 9.75 -12.25
pottery, bgs., l.c.l., works, min 2 tons..ton.20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, futures, bgs..lb. .16 - .16½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .16¼ Nom
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs., futures.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., works, lb. .13¼- .15
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water-white, cs., works.....lb. .14½- .17
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns....gal.16.50 -17.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.35 - 2.50
Fishberries, ngs.....lb. .23 - .24
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, bgs., E. works, ton.78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East coast..ton.66.50 - —
Flake white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French type, black, bgs..lb. .62 - .64
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluorspar, No. 1, ground, 95-98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton.37.00 - —
washed, gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, c.l., bulk, mines.. ton.33.00 - —
65%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.32.90 - —
60%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.31.00 - —
less than 60%, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,3,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0520- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0570- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0510- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0320- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. N.Y.C.....lb. .0345- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne....ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago .....ton. 4.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15½- —
cns., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .15½- .20⅛
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., cns., dms.....lb. .15½- .20⅛
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works..gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic cryst., No. 1, bbls....lb. .32 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs...lb. No stocks
Extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.35 - —
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 70-74 octane, tanks, gal. .06⅞- —
Bayonne, 70-74 oct., tanks... gal. .09075- —
Gulf Coast, 70-74 oct., tanks, gal. .05⅝- —
Group 3, 70-74 oct., tanks... gal. .05⅞- —
Pennsylvania, western, US motor, 70-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07⅝- .0895
natural, 26/70, Group 3, tanks, gal. .04½- .04¾
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd. lb .90 - .97
Silver label prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .36 - .37
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .37 - .38
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. No prices
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls..lb. .20½- .21
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .21¾- .22¼
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21¼
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., works.. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.45
Glue, bone,[6] calcium type, 2½ millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest, lb. .16 - —
50/58, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
Bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Hide,[1,6] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. over bgs.

Hydrogenations to your order by Hooker

Hydrogenations are an important part of Hooker Electrochemical Company's activities. Many concerns are taking advantage of Hooker's facilities in this increasingly important process.
Typical of hydrogenations successfully being done by Hooker are the following:

1. Aldehydes to Primary Alcohols

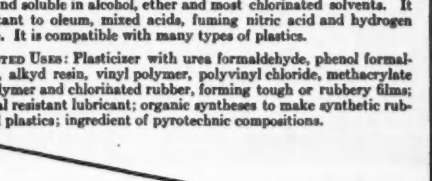
2. Ketones to Secondary Alcohols

3. Oximes to Amines

4. Nitriles to Amines

5. Aliphatic Unsaturates to Saturates

6. Aromatics to Alicyclics



7. Hydrogenation of Heterocyclics

8. Stabilization of Resins by Hydrogenation

9. Hydrogenated Castor Oil—Hooker's Hydrogenation Department is also producing hydrogenated castor oil. This product is being widely used as a wax substitute. It is a white solid with a melting range of 82° to 86°C.

While our hydrogenation facilities are now being used to capacity, Hooker's technical staff will be glad to discuss your hydrogenation problems with you now. In this way you can be ready to get your hydrogenations under way the moment conditions permit.

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY
1 Forty-Seventh St., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
NEW YORK, N. Y. • TACOMA, WASH.
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ARMY E NAVY

HOOKER CHEMICALS

CHEMICAL OF THE MONTH

This month Hooker's Research Laboratories suggest Chlorpropane Wax 130, $C_3H_{0.15}C_{17.85}$* (aver.) This is a recently developed Hooker product which may warrant your further investigation. Research samples and data sheet No. 534 describing the physical properties of this material are available when requested on your letterhead.

DESCRIPTION: Chlorpropane Wax 130 is a tough white crystalline wax, possessing a mild camphor-like odor. It is a very highly chlorinated propane derivative and therefore nearly saturated. It is insoluble in water and soluble in alcohol, ether and most chlorinated solvents. It is resistant to oleum, mixed acids, fuming nitric acid and hydrogen fluoride. It is compatible with many types of plastics.

SUGGESTED USES: Plasticizer with urea formaldehyde, phenol formaldehyde, alkyd resin, vinyl polymer, polyvinyl chloride, methacrylate interpolymer and chlorinated rubber, forming tough or rubbery films; chemical resistant lubricant; organic syntheses to make synthetic rubber and plastics; ingredient of pyrotechnic compositions.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks	lb.	.12½-	—
soaplye, 80%, tanks	lb.	.11½-	—
dynamite, dms., c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks	lb.	.16¼-	—
high gravity, dms., c.l.	lb.	.16⅝-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17¼-	—
tanks	lb.	.16⅛-	—
ref., USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l.,	lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17⅝-	—
tanks	lb.	.17 -	—
B.P., 98%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.17⅝-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18¼-	—
tanks	lb.	.17½-	—
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14⅜-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks	lb.	.16⅝-	—
Glycine, USP, bbls., tins	lb.	1.25 -	1.30
Glycol boriborate, dms.	lb.	.22 -	—
Stearate, dms.	lb.	.26 -	—
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots.	oz.	20.75 -	21.00
acid-yellow, bots.	oz.	18.75 -	19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.,	oz.	13.00 -	—
USP IX, bots.	oz.	14.50 -	14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.	lb.	7.70 -	8.00
powd., bxs.	lb.	7.95 -	8.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Grains of paradise, bgs.	lb.	.30 -	.37
Graphite, dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, graphitic carbon content 65-70%, bgs., whse.	lb.	.04½-	—
70-75%, bgs., same basis,	lb.	.05 -	—
75-80%, bgs., same basis,	lb.	.05½-	—
80-85%, bgs., same basis,	lb.	.06 -	—
85-90%, bgs., same basis,	lb.	.07 -	—
90% and up, same basis,	lb.	.08 -	—
Grease, house,[1,7] loose	lb.	.08¼-	—
White, choice, loose	lb.	.08⅝-	—
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).			
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, molybdic, kgs., works	lb.	3.25 -	—
tungstic, kgs., works	lb.	3.75 -	—
Chrome,[1,6] CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb.	.23 -	—
15%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.25 -	—
20%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.25½-	—
21-25%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.26 -	—
26-30%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.26½-	—
31-35%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.27½-	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.29 -	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.30½-	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.33 -	—
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.06¾-	—
9-10%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.07½-	—
11-13%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08 -	—
14-16%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08¼-	—
17-19%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08½-	—
20-21%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08¾-	—
22-23%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09 -	—
24-25%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09¼-	—
26-27%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09½-	—
28-29%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.10 -	—
30-31%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.10¼-	—
32-33%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.12 -	—
34-35%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.13 -	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.14 -	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.17 -	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.17½-	—
51-55%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.18 -	—
56-60%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.18½-	—
61-65%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.19 -	—
70%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.20 -	—
Green, chrome, reduced, color, 71-75%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.21 -	—
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Chrome oxide,[6] pure, dms., works.	lb.	.24 -	—
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works.	lb.	3.00 -	—
tungstic, bbls., works.	lb.	3.50 -	—
Phthalocyanin,[1] tetrahydroxide (hydrated chromium oxide), bbls., works.	lb.	.85 -	—
toner, bbls., works.	lb.	4.00 -	5.00
Paris (see P).			
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs.	lb.	3.00 -	—
emerald, kgs.	lb.	2.60 -	—
Verdigris (see V.)			
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).			
Grindella robusta, bls.	lb.	.18 -	.19
Guaiac resin, cs.	lb.	.48 -	.49
Wood, bls.	lb.	.05 -	.06
Guaiacol, liquid, fib. dms.	lb.	1.75 -	2.01
Carbonate, dms.	lb.	2.40 -	2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.57 -	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.58 -	.73½
Guarana, powd., cs.	lb.	2.00 -	2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).			
Aloe (see A).			
Ammoniac, tears, cs.	lb.	1.20 -	1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.	lb.	.11¾-	.12
white, sorts, 1, bgs.	lb.	.28 -	.30
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Siam, cs.	lb.	3.00 -	3.50
Sumatra, cs.	lb.	.52 -	1.00
Camphor (see C).			
Gum, copal, Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port, whse.	lb.	.55¾-	—
31, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.21½-	—
32, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.16¾-	—
33, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.14 -	—
34, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.09¼-	—
35, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.15⅞-	—
36, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.12⅝-	—
37, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.16¼-	—
38, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.12¼-	—
39, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.10⅝-	—
40, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.08 -	—
41, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.11⅝-	—
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.15⅝-	—
2, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.13¼-	—
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12¼-	—
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾-	—
East India,[1] Batu, bold, scraped, c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10½-	—
unscraped, same basis.	lb.	.09 -	—
chips, same basis.	lb.	.05¾-	—
dust, same basis.	lb.	.05½-	—
nubs and chips, same basis.	lb.	.05¾-	—
black, bold, scraped, bgs.,	lb.	.12 -	—
unscraped	lb.	.07½-	—
nubs and chips, same basis.	lb.	.07¼-	—
pale, Hiro-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.17⅝-	—
chips, same basis.	lb.	.11½-	—
dust, same basis.	lb.	.05½-	—
nubs, same basis.	lb.	.13⅝-	—
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.23⅝-	—
chips, same basis.	lb.	.11¾-	—
dust, same basis.	lb.	.05½-	—
nubs, same basis.	lb.	.16¾-	—
Macassar,[1] dust., bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.07⅜-	—
MA, same basis.	lb.	.09⅝-	—
MB, same basis.	lb.	.09½-	—
WS, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.11⅝-	—
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, bold, amber, light, baktas., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.13½-	—
dark, light, same basis.	lb.	.14½-	—
white, same basis.	lb.	.15½-	—
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14 -	—
B, same basis.	lb.	.13¾-	—
C, same basis.	lb.	.13⅝-	—
CBB, same basis.	lb.	.12 -	—
CNE, same basis.	lb.	.10 -	—
D, same basis.	lb.	.12¾-	—
DBB, same basis.	lb.	.11 -	—
DK, same basis.	lb.	.09½-	—
DU, same basis.	lb.	.08¾-	—
dust, same basis.	lb.	.07¾-	—
WB, same basis.	lb.	.09½-	—
WS, same basis.	lb.	.11¾-	—
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.15¼-	—
dust, same basis.	lb.	.07¾-	—
whse., entry point, c.l.	lb.	.08¾-	—
	lb.	.08¾-	—
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold and bold, pale, scraped, bskts., same basis.	lb.	.15 -	—
extra bold, sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12¾-	—
pale chips, bold, same basis,	lb.	.13 -	—
nubs, WCB, same basis.	lb.	.13¾-	—
seeds, dust, same basis.	lb.	.08¾-	—
SG, same basis.	lb.	.10¼-	—
small chips, same basis.	lb.	.11¾-	—
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.23¾-	—
mixed, same basis.	lb.	.17¾-	—
chips, small, same basis.	lb.	.12¾-	—
cuttings of split, same basis.	lb.	.19¼-	—
nubs, same basis.	lb.	.18 -	—
Gum copal, l.c.l., prices ¼c. to ½c. higher.			
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.35¾-	—
A/C, same basis.	lb.	.31¼-	—
A/D, same basis.	lb.	.28¾-	—
A/E, same basis.	lb.	.25¾-	—
B, same basis.	lb.	.34¾-	—
C, same basis.	lb.	.28¾-	—
D, same basis.	lb.	.25¾-	—
E, same basis.	lb.	.18¾-	—
F, same basis.	lb.	.13¾-	—
dust, same basis.	lb.	.13¾-	—
Singapore,[1] No. 1, c.s., c.l.	lb.	.30¾-	—
2, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.25 -	—
3, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.12¾-	—
chips, cs., same basis.	lb.	.23½-	—
dust, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.13 -	—
seeds, cs., same basis.	lb.	.17¾-	—
Gum, dammar, l.c.l., prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.			
Elemi,[1] cns., c.l., ex dock or whse. entry port.	lb.	.09½-	.09¾
Ester, rosin, types,[1,4] dms., c.l., divd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.	lb.	.1185-	—
l.c.l., divd. Ill., etc.	lb.	.1210-	—
other points, same basis,	lb.	.1285-	—
wood rosin type (formerly designated as "ordinary" dms, c.l., divd. Ill., Ind., etc.	lb.	.095-	—
Euphorbium, cs.	lb.	1.50	Nom.
Galbanum, cs.	lb.	1.60 -	1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.	lb.	No stocks	
powd., bbls.	lb.	No stocks	
Ghatti, bgs.	lb.	.25 -	40
Gualac (see Gualac resin).			
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.	lb.	.18 -	—
80%, same basis.	lb.	.16 -	—
dust, same basis.	lb.	.12½-	—
nubs, same basis.	lb.	.24 -	—
No. 1, extra, same basis.	lb.	.34 -	—
superior, same basis.	lb.	.31 -	—
No. 2, extra, same basis.	lb.	.30 -	—
superior, same basis.	lb.	.27½-	—
No. 3, same basis.	lb.	.23 -	—
x, same basis.	lb.	.36 -	—
2x, same basis.	lb.	.49 -	—
3x, same basis.	lb.	.77 -	—
bush, assorted, same basis.	lb.	.35 -	—
bold, same basis.	lb.	.40 -	—
bright, same basis.	lb.	.18 -	—
chips, same basis.	lb.	.32 -	—
dark, same basis.	lb.	.18 -	—
white, chips, pale, same basis,	lb.	.20¾-	—
extra, same basis.	lb.	.25½-	—
dust, pale, same basis.	lb.	.20¾-	—
extra, No. 1, same basis.	lb.	.43 -	—
No. 2, same basis.	lb.	.31 -	—
No. 3, same basis.	lb.	.30 -	—

Clearing the Way! Glycerine will help produce the vast quantities of explosives needed for postwar harbor clearance, building and rebuilding. One of the great reasons glycerine is used in making dynamite is that it doesn't separate from other materials.

The Road Back. The return to health is aided by C.P. glycerine, an important component in the making of many pharmaceuticals. Glycerine, the versatile solvent, humectant, carrier, has been proved safe in pharmaceuticals through generations of use.

Tough Job! Long-lasting modern paints for war equipment, and for widespread industrial and home use, are made with an alkyd resin base. Glycerine is important in the making of these resins.

Why Glycerine is Superior in ALKYD RESIN MANUFACTURE

Glycerine is—

Efficient. Ali three of the hydroxyl groups are reactive, yet reaction in the resin kettle is controllable. Glycerine-derived alkyds set to hard films, and have a low acid number.

High-boiling. It stays in the kettle.

Pure. When you buy glycerine, you aren't buying a mixture of polyhydroxy materials, or unwanted impurities — you buy just glycerine.

Glycerine has—

Complete availability of hydroxyl groups. No internal dehydration at ordinary kettle temperatures. You get full value with glycerine.

A long record of service to the resin industry. High utility, low price, unique properties.

Glycerine is valuable not only in the making of alkyd resins, but in hundreds of other products. Its high viscosity, high solvent power, compatibility, nontoxicity, permanence, and other advantages make it a superior humectant, plasticizer, solvent, preservative, lubricant, hydraulic fluid, and component in many essential materials.

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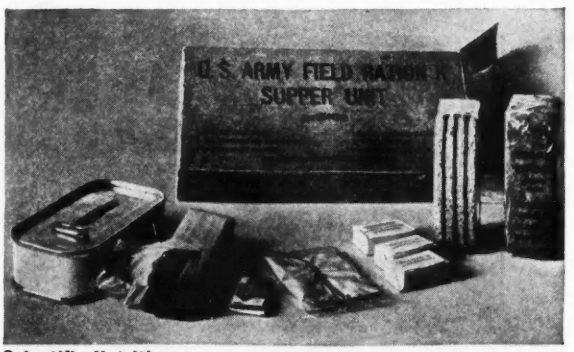
295 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y., Research Laboratories, Chicago, Ill.

Keeping 'Em Rolling! Glycerine is used in the processing of synthetic and natural rubber goods and many other important war materials. You, too, can use glycerine in your products!



Scientific Nutrition. Many foods, food products, and food-packaging materials call for the use of C.P. glycerine — which is a natural product — and a food itself. Use wholesome *glycerine!*

Gum, kauri, superior, No. 1, same basis	lb.	.41	—
No. 2, same basis	lb.	.31	—
No. 3, same basis	lb.	.22	—
3x, same basis	lb.	.65¾	—
4x, same basis	lb.	.66	—
5x, same basis	lb.	1.50	—
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.			
Locust bean, powd., bbls.	lb.	.60	.65
Mastic, cs.	lb.	5.00	Nom.
Myrrh, cs.	lb.	.60	.65
Olibanum, siftings, cs.	lb.	.11½	.13
tears, cs.	lb.	.18	.30
Opium (see O).			
Red (see Gum, yacca).			
Rosin (see R).			
Sandarac,[1] cs.	lb.	.99½	—
Scammony, cs.	lb.	1.30	1.35
Talba, bgs.	lb.	.10	.11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.	lb.	4.00	4.10
No. 2, cs.	lb.	3.25	3.50
No. 3, cs.	lb.	2.25	2.50
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse.	lb.	.06	—
powdered	lb.	.01¼	—
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	22.65	—
Harlem River, N.Y., frt. equald.	ton.	28.25	—
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald.	ton.	17.00	—
New Brighton, N.Y., frt. equald.	ton.	28.25	—
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.	ton.	17.00	—
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	21.45	—
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	—
Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	—
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	13.00	—
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	—
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	13.00	—
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	—
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equal.	ton.	12.50	—
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald.	ton.	8.00	—
Saltville, Va., frt. equald,	ton.	9.00	—
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y., works.	ton.	12.00	—
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla., works,	ton.	12.00	—

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.	lb.	.57	.60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.	lb.	2.95	4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls.	lb.	.46	.47
Helonias root, bls.	lb.	2.35	2.40
Hematine, cryst., No. 1, bbls.,	lb.	.34	—
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.30	—
No. 3, bbls.	lb.	.28	—
No. 4, bbls.	lb.	.26	—
No. 5, bbls.	lb.	.24	—
paste, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14½	—
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.13½	—
No. 3, bbls.	lb.	.12½	—
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	No stocks	
tanks, works	lb.	No stocks	
Henbane leaves, bls.	lb.	1.05	1.20
Henna leaves, bls.	lb.	.16	.17
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.21	.22
Heptane,[1] 50°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3,	gal.	.12½	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19	—
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.10½	—
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.13	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19	—
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.10½	—
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	.55
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.10	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1,6] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.24	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.25	—
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis.	lb.	.35	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.36	—
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3,	gal.	.13½	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19	—
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.10½	.11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.18	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	.55
Hexanol, norm., dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.25	—
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots.,	oz.	15.00	25.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, c.l., Chicago.	unit-ton	4.50	4.75
Hops, NF, bls.	lb.	.56	1.50
Horehound, bls.	lb.	.10½	.12
Hydrangea root, bls.	lb.	No prices	
Hydrastine, alkaloid, bots.	oz.	20.00	25.00
Hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	20.00	22.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	29.00	32.00
Hydrastinine, 10-gr. bots.	bot.	1.95	—
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works.	lb.	.30	.40
Hydrogen peroxide,[6] USP, bbls.,	lb.	.03¾	.04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River, or West coast via Panama Canal.	lb.	.15½	.18¼
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.	lb.	.90	.94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	8.50	9.00
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd.	lb.	4.50	—
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	50.00	70.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.	oz.	16.00	20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	16.00	20.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	16.00	20.00
Hypernic, cryst., No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.42	—
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.34	—
Extra, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.24	—
No. 2.	lb.	.16	—

I

Ichthammol, NF, bots.	lb.	2.45	—
Indian red (see Red, Indian)			
Indigo, nat., chests.	lb.	2.14	2.30
synth., paste, bots.	lb.	.16½	.19
powd., bbls.	lb.	.74½	.85
Indol, CP, bots.	lb.	23.00	24.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.	lb.	1.67	—
150-lb. kgs.	lb.	1.23¾	—
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.	lb.	2.00	2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs.	lb.	3.95	4.10
25-lb. jars or fib. dms.	lb.	4.20	—
Ipecac[6] root, bgs.	lb.	No prices	
powd., bgs.	lb.	No prices	
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.	lb.	.26	.28
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls.	lb.	.32	.33
prime bleached, bls.	lb.	.35	.40
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls.	lb.	.40	.50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18	—
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.	lb.	.17	—
50-lb. djns.	lb.	.18	—
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.90	5.25
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.50	6.85
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	4.00	6.00
USP X, lump, bbls.	lb.	.07	.08½
solut., 42 be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.05½	.06
djns., same basis.	lb.	.10	—
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms.,	lb.	.70	.75
powd., cns.	lb.	.84	.87
Glycerophosphate, bbls.	lb.	3.30	3.40
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.52	—
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms.	lb.	1.50	1.52
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.18	3.32
Naphthenate,[6] 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.15	—
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.	lb.	.03½	.04
Oxalate, gran., dms.	lb.	.83	.85
powd., cns.	lb.	.52	—
kgs.	lb.	.47	.49
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns.	lb.	.54	.57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns.	lb.	.59	.62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.	lb.	.65	.75
Iron resinate,[1,5] 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.17½	—
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas, and Ferric sulphate).			
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	.06½	.11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.10¼	—
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.	lb.	.33	.38
scales, dms.	lb.	.49	.52
Oxalate, bbls.	lb.	.23½	—
dms., kgs.	lb.	.25½	.26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms.	lb.	.23½	.26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.	lb.	.85	.90
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.	lb.	No prices	
Propionate, dms., works.	lb.	No prices	
Isoeugenol, cns., works.	lb.	4.05	4.25
Isopentane, dms., works.	lb.	.45	.55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.22	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.20	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, same basis.	lb.	.11½	.12
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis.	lb.	.10	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).			
Ether, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½	—
tanks	lb.	.04½	—
Isopropylamine, dms., works.	lb.	.85	—

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.	lb.	.09	.10
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.32	.33
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.38	.39
Resin, lump, cns.	lb.	5.85	—
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.90	—
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.	lb.	.55	.60
Juniper tar, USP, dms.	lb.	.75	1.15

K

Kamala, cns.	lb.	.46	.50
Kaolin (see China clay).			
Kava kava root, bls.	lb.	.23	.24
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 41-44 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.04½	—
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.071	—
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.04½	—
Kerosene, at refinery, Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.04¾	—
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.065	.0756
46 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.0725	.07875
San Francisco, tanks.	gal.	.11½	—
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.09	.10

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.	lb.	1.50	1.60
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).			
Lard,[1,6] pure, ref., trcs.	lb.	.15	22½
prime steam, trcs.	lb.	.14	48
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	2.00	2.05
Laurel berries, bls.	lb.	.25	.26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.	lb.	.24	.24½
Greek, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.16½	.17
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.29	Nom.
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.80	—
ordinary, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
select, bls.	lb.	.90	.95
Lead, acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls.	lb.	.12¾	—
cryst., bbls.	lb.	.12½	—
gran., powd., bbls.	lb.	.13¼	—

Here's how easy it is to use ARMOUR'S ANIMAL GLUE!

Remember

THESE VITAL FACTS ABOUT ARMOUR'S ANIMAL GLUE!

Easy to prepare
Easy to use
Pure, clean, clear
Complete uniformity
Great tensile strength
High initial tack
Chemically inactive
Does not deteriorate

We suggest that you investigate the possibilities of Armour's Animal Glue for:

Calcimine
Barrel Sizing
Container Liners
Textile Sizing
Use in Dye Vats
Paper Boxes
Matches
Abrasive Products
Printers' Rollers
Rubber
Gummed Tape
Furniture
Clarification Processes

HAVING trouble with temperamental adhesives? It will pay you to try Armour's Animal Glue. Here's an adhesive that needs no prima donna treatment, no pampering—*it's easy to use!*

Animal Glue . . . the accustomed adhesive of many old-time craftsmen and industries . . . is a time-tested, "natural" product.

You can use Armour's Animal Glue *without complicated chemical additions!* Simply varying the water content adapts it to machine and hand operations, to slow or quick set, to wide temperature ranges. It's grease-free and chemically inactive . . . there's no oxidizing, discoloring, flaking or shedding. And tensile strength up to 20,000 pounds per sq. in. gives a really tough bonding agent. That's why it's *glued for good* with Armour's.

The careful, scientific controls in making Armour's Animal Glue *guarantee* complete uniformity . . . every batch is clean, clear and one hundred per cent glue. This purity, plus the high initial tack, viscosity and tensile strength, means better products. And unlike some adhesives, Armour's Animal Glue loses no performance qualities in storage. It has a long life in solution—lasts for a day instead of just a few hours.

Through long experience, Armour has developed an easier-to-use animal glue to fit almost any and every job. You'll find it worthwhile to write or call your Armour representative now.

ARMOUR GLUE DIVISION

Manufacturers of Hide Glue, Bone Glue, Flexible Glues, Soluble Dried Blood, Blood Albumin

1355 WEST 31ST STREET CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

GLUE IT FOR GOOD WITH ARMOUR'S

Lead arsenate,[1,6] basic, powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11½- .12
l.c.l.	lb.	.12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18½- .22½
l.c.l.	lb.	.19 - .23
standard, powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l.	lb.	.11 - .11½
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.16 - .20
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.18 - .22
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½- .23½
¼-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.21 - .25
¼-lb. ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.21½- .25½
Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.		
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.07½- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	07¾- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).		
Chloride, fib. dms.	lb.	.49 - —
Iodide, NF V, bots.	lb.	2.80 - —
jars	lb.	2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½- —
Metal,[1,6] (see Protective Coatings Materials market).		
Metallic paste, dms., works.	lb.	No stocks
Napthenate, 24%-30% Pb, dms.	lb.	.14¼- .17½
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.12½- —
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.17¾- —
Lead peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.	lb.	.23 - .28
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼- —
other points	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.10 - —
other points	lb.	.09½- —
in oil, kgs.	lb.	.14 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09½- —
other points	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10 - —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10½- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½- —
other points	lb.	.09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala.,	lb.	.10¾- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11 - —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¾- —
other points	lb.	.10¼- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¾- —
other points	lb.	.09½- —
Lead, red, 98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¾- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½- —
other points	lb.	.10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¾- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11⅛- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.11 - —
other points	lb.	.10¾- —
Resinate, precip.,[8] 23.3% Pb., dms.	lb.	.17½- —
Silicate, bgs.	lb.	.0730- .0780
Soyate, 26.15% Pb., dms.	lb.	.22¼- —
Stearate, bbls.	lb.	.31 - .33
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).		
Tallate, 10% Pb., dms.	lb.	.06¼- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11½- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld.	lb.	.11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.	lb.	.08½- —
dlvd. other points	lb.	.08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08¾- —
other points	lb.	.08¾- —
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.07½- —
other points	lb.	.07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08 - —
other points	lb.	.07½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs.	lb.	.13¼- .13¾
dealers, kgs.	lb.	.11¼- .11½
painters, kgs.	lb.	.12¾- .12¾
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½- .45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.	lb.	.39½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.40¾- .50
tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.25¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½- .45
vegetable, pure, bots, 100 lbs.	lb.	2.75 - —
Lemon peel, bls.	lb.	.30 - .35
Licorice extract, mass, cns.	lb.	.25 - .72
powd., bbls.	lb.	.60 - .68
Root, Indian, bls.	lb.	.12 - .14
powder, bbls.	lb.	.18 - .20
Russian, bls.	lb.	.12 - .13
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.12 - .13
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.12 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk: Adams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	7.65 - —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	6.90 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	6.90 - —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.	ton.	6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	6.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	7.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.	ton.	6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.	ton.	13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	7.65 - —
Riverton, Va.	ton.	7.65 - —
Rockland, Me.	ton.	6.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	7.00 - —
York, Pa.	ton.	7.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 - —
Buffalo, N.Y.	ton.	10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	10.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	9.15 - —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	10.65 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	9.65 - —
Le Roy, Minn.	ton.	10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J.	ton.	8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	9.00 - —
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 - —
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.	ton.	9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.	ton.	9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D.	ton.	12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	9.15 - —
Riverton, Va.	ton.	9.15 - —
Rockland, Me.	ton.	9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	16.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	8.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	9.00 - —
York, Pa.	ton.	9.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	10.00 - —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J.	ton.	9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	10.00 - —
Rockland, Me.	ton.	10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	10.00 - —
York, Pa.	ton.	10.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).		
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[8] 20.5% N. (see Ammonia nitrate-limestone).		
Linalool, cns.	lb.	7.25 - 8.00
Linalyl acetate, cns.	lb.	3.60 - 3.75
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.,	lb.	.90 - 1.00
Linseed meal,[1] 34% bulk, c.l.	ton.	45.00 - —
32% bulk, c.l.	ton.	43.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.08¼- —
other points	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.06 - —
other points	lb.	.08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¼- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.09¾- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.09½- —
other points	lb.	.09 - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	1.92 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.	lb.	1.65 - 1.70
Cirate, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.	lb.	1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.20 - —
jars	lb.	5.05 - —
Stearate, fib. dms., 3 tons, works.	lb.	.50 - —
Lithopone,[1,4] ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons).	lb.	.04¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
bbls., c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
titanated,[4] (high-strength), bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0560- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.0585- —
bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0585- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.0610- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l. ex. whse. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher.		
Liverwort leaves, bls.	lb.	.85 - .90
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	1.00 - 1.05
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks.	oz.	25.50 -38.00

LANOLINE

Anhydrous U. S. P. Hydrous

Technical

WOOLGREASE

Refined Neutrals

All Grades

ROWAG

BEESWAX

Sunbleached U. S. P. Yellow

ROBINSON WAGNER CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS

110 E. 42nd St. New York 17, N. Y.

Logwood, crystals, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.28 -	—
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.26 -	—
Extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14 -	—
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.13 -	—
No. 3, bbls.	lb.	.12½-	—
No. 4, bbls.	lb.	.10 -	—
solid, No. 1, bxs.	lb.	.23½-	—
No. 2, bxs.	lb.	.21½-	—
Lovage, American (ligusticum actae folium), root, bls.	lb.	1.20 -	1.50
Lupulin, NF, 1944 crop, tins.	lb.	16.00 -	17.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.	lb.	2.60 -	2.25

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.	lb.	.77	Nom.
Banda, cs.	lb.	.98	Nom.
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	.62	Nom.
No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.60	Nom.
broken, bgs.	lb.	.55	Nom.
Madder, Dutch, bbls.	lb.	.24 -	.30
Magnesia arsenate,[1,6] dms.	lb.	.153 -	.18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works.	lb.	.26 -	—
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., Zone 1.	lb.	.06¾-	—
l.c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.07¼-	—
bbls., c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.06½-	—
kgs., c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.09¾-	—
USP, bgs., c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.09 -	—
bbls., c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.09½-	—
kgs., c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., Zone 1	lb.	.10¾-	—

Magnesia carbonate prices, basis Phillipsburg, N. J., and Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, Pa.; l.c.l. prices ¼c. lower, Zone 2, store delivery; store door delivery, both zones, Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I.; Zone 2, remainder of U. S.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾-	—
flake, bbls., c.l., works	ton.	32.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	39.00 -	42.00
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.20 -	.21
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	.29 -	.30
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	1.45 -	—
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.33 -	.35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).			
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.	lb.	1.00 -	1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls.	lb.	.60 -	—
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.08 -	.09
Stearate, ctns.	lb.	.31 -	.32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).			
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts.	lb.	.37 -	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.42 -	—
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags, mines, Calif.	ton.	58.75 -	—
dead-burnt,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash.	ton.	22.00 -	32.00
Maleic anhydride,[6] dms., c.l.	lb.	.25 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26 -	—
Malva flowers, black, bls.	lb	No stocks	
blue, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.38 -	.40
Manaca root, bls.	lb.	.23 -	.24
Mandrake root, bls.	lb.	.23 -	.25
Manganese acetate, dms.	lb.	.25½-	—
Arsenate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.12 -	.12¼
Borate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.16 -	.18
Carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.19 -	—
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.15 -	.18
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works.	ton.	74.00 -	—
smaller lots, works.	ton.	77.00 -	82.00
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	74.00 -	—
smaller lots, works.	ton.	77.00 -	82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	71.75 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	74.75 -	79.75
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	70.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	73.00 -	—
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.05 -	—
100-lb. lots.	lb.	3.15 -	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.27 -	—
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.26 -	—
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.70 -	—
jars	lb.	5.55 -	—
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms.	lb.	.20 -	—
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls.	lb.	.22 -	—
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, dms.	gal.	.16 -	—
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls.	lb.	.09 -	.10½
precip., dms.	lb.	.14½-	.15½
Soyate, 8.2% Mn. dms.	lb.	.22 -	—
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works,	lb.	No stocks	
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs.	lb.	.04 -	.05
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East.	ton.	59.50 -	—
l.c.l., same basis, or Balto. or Cincinnati	ton.	68.50 -	—
industrial grade, 80%, bgs.	lb.	.05 -	.05¾
Tallate, 4% Mn, dms.	lb.	.09 -	—
Mangrove bark,[1] 32%-38% tannin, c.l., ex dock	long ton.	56.75 -	66.75

Mangrove bark price based on ocean frt. at $12, insurance at $1, per long ton.

Manna, flake, cs.	lb.	No stocks	
Mannitol,[6] com'l, bbls., works.	lb.	.35 -	.40
reagent, cs. or multiples, works.	lb.	.85 -	—
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
California, French type, new crop, bls., Pacific Coast.	lb.	.35 -	.36
Chilean, bls.	lb.	.18 -	.18½
Matico leaves, bls.	lb.	.22 -	.29
Menadione, USP, bots.	gram.	.10 -	—
Menthol, natural, USP, cns.	lb.	9.25 -	9.50
synthetic, tech., cns.	lb.	5.00 -	6.00
USP, laevo, cns.	lb.	13.00 -	—
racemic, cns.	lb.	8.60 -	9.15
Menthyl salicylate, tins.	lb.	3.00 -	3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs.	lb.	.70 -	.72
30%, pails.	lb.	1.23 -	1.34
50%, pails.	lb.	1.69 -	1.71
Mercury bichloride[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).			
Bisulphate,[2] dms.	lb.	2.45 -	2.47
Chloride,[2] (see Calomel).			
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd.	lb.	2.72 -	—
Iodide,[2] red, NF, dms., kgs.	lb.	4.38 -	—
yellow, fib. dms., kgs.	lb.	4.48 -	—
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).			
Oxide,[2] red, NF (see Red precipitate).			
yellow, USP, fib. dms.	lb.	3.07 -	3.09
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).			
Mercury and chalk,[2] ctns.	lb.	1.66 -	1.71
dms.	lb.	1.59 -	1.61
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.10½-	—
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in.	pkg.	3.00 -	—
Gold X+, deep, 23, 5¾x5¾ in.,	pkg.	15.00 -	—
Silver, 3¾x3¾ in.	pkg.	3.00 -	—
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.	lb.	1.05 -	1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.	lb.	.65 -	—
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.	lb.	.70 -	—
Methanol,[1,3,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.,	gal.	.63 -	.66
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73 -	.76
tanks, same basis	gal.	.60 -	—

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.31 -	—
2, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.34 -	—
3, frt. alld.	gal.	.38 -	—
4, frt. alld.	gal.	.38 -	—
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.36 -	—
2, frt. alld.	gal.	.43 -	—
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A.,	gal.	.41 -	—
4, frt. alld. or dlvd.	gal.	.51½-	—
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.24 -	—
2, frt. alld.	gal.	.27 -	—
3, frt. alld.	gal.	.29 -	—
4, frt. alld.	gal.	.29 -	—

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0750-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0875-	.0975
smaller cont., dlvd.	lb.	.1475-	—
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1150-	—
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd.	lb.	.1275-	.1375
smaller cont., dlvd.	lb.	.1875-	—
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.10½-	.12
W. of Miss.	lb.	.11½-	.12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.11 -	.14
W. of Miss.	lb.	.12 -	.13½
tanks, E. of Miss.	lb.	.09½-	—
W. of Miss.	lb.	.10½-	—
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss.,	lb.	.07 -	.09
W. of Miss.	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., E. of Miss.	lb.	.07½-	.11
W. of Miss.	lb.	.08½-	.10½
tanks, E. of Miss.	lb.	.06 -	—
W. of Miss.	lb.	.07 -	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.30½-	—
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms. incl., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.66 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.76 -	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.60 -	—

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms. extra, c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.63 -	—
Zone 2, same basis	gal.	.65 -	—
Zone 3, same basis	gal.	.67 -	—
Zone 4, same basis	gal.	.69 -	—
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis	gal.	.66 -	—
Zone 2, same basis	gal.	.83 -	—
Zone 3, same basis	gal.	.70 -	—
Zone 4, same basis	gal.	.83 -	—
tanks, Zone 1, same basis	gal.	.60 -	—
Zone 2, same basis	gal.	.62 -	—
Zone 3, same basis	gal.	.64 -	—
Methyl acetone, nat., Group B, tanks, zone 4, same basis	gal.	.64½-	—

Natural methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1.	gal.	.51 -	—
Zone 2.	gal.	.52 -	—
Zone 3.	gal.	.53½-	—
Zone 4.	gal.	.54½-	—
l.c.l., Zone 1.	gal.	.54½-	—
Zone 2.	gal.	.57 -	—
Zone 3.	gal.	.58 -	—
Zone 4.	gal.	.59½-	—
tanks, Zone 1.	gal.	.43 -	—
Zone 2.	gal.	.44½-	—
Zone 3.	gal.	.45½-	—
Zone 4.	gal.	.46½-	—

Synthetic methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).			
Anthranilate, bots, 100-lb. lots,	lb.	2.20 -	2.50
25-lb. lots.	lb.	2.35 -	2.65
Benzoate,[6] cns.	lb.	.55 -	1.00

Maybe it's natural to rest a bit on today's sales laurels. Pleasant dreams!

But when the awakening comes, competition may be pounding around the sales curve way out in front. That is, unless you're planning a product surprise or two today — for tomorrow.

If you haven't studied the potent possibilities of product improvement available through the use of Nimco Brand Lanolin, Degras and other grades of wool fat, this is the time to begin your experiments.

The facilities and the know-how that have made Malmstrom America's Largest Supplier of Lanolin and Degras are available to you, together with samples, should you prefer to conduct your own tests.

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1. LOWEST *ODOR* VOLUME
2. GREATER *UNIFORMITY*
3. BETTER *COLOR* QUALITY
4. SMOOTHER *TEXTURE*
5. FINER *BODY* CONSISTENCY

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America's Largest Suppliers of { LANOLIN • Anhydrous U.S.P. • Hydrous U.S.P. • Absorption Base • Technical
DEGRAS • Neutral and Common • WOOL GREASES

147 LOMBARDY STREET • BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

Methyl bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls.....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, cyls., 300 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
50 to 400 lbs., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .36 - .40

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point; prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders; 20-lb. cylinders, 10c. per pound higher.

Methyl cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Lactate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
Oleate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Salicylate,[1] dms., 500 lbs....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works..lb. .30 - .33
Methylcellulose, special, vis. (4,000 cps.) fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .65 - .70
Methylcellulose, standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .53 - .63
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs.100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .28
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[8] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[8] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½ —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns...lb. No stocks
Methylpentanediol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
1 and 5-gal. cont., works..lb. .20½- .22½
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.48.50 - —
roofing, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 -32.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.50 -37.50
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 -32.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.50 -37.50
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 -32.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.00 -37.50
80 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.37.50 -40.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.41.50 -43.00
graphite, bulk, Pa., mines.ton.80.00 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E..lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
Mica, wet-grd., extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .04½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder,[1,7] skimmed, roller, bulk, Zone A, bbls..lb. .14 - .14½
Zone B.....lb. .13½- .14
spray, bulk, Zone A.....lb. .14½- —
Zone B.....lb. .14¼- —
whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .29 - .32
spray, bbls.....lb. .30 - .34½
Skimmed milk powder zones are:—B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.; A, all other States.
Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works.lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27¼
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2.....gal. .18¼- —
Area 3.....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4.....ton.29.00 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, wks. Area 5.....ton.34.60 - —
Area 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area 3, Calif.; Area 4, Colo., Idaho., Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .64 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .09
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .46 - —
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .62 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morpholine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works...lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz. No stocks
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.10
25 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
Musk, synthetic, xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Muskroot, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., lb. .16½- .17
yellow, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18¼
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .07½- .08
oriental, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07
yellow, bgs.....lb. .1450- .1500
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Myrobalans,[1,6] c.l., ex dock..... long ton.40.00 -68.00

Myrobalan price based on ocean frt. at $12, insurance at $1, per long ton.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene,[3,6] crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms.....lb 7.00 - 7.10
Nephelinesyenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nephelinesyenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.
Neroline, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[4,6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36¼
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6,8] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6,8] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. alldwd over 96 lbs..lb. .8660- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb 1.015 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] USP, dms....kilo.13.25 -13.35
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.12.00 -17.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .09 - —
tanks.....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., l.c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .23 - —
5-6, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., l.c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., l.c.l., works, dry weight..lb. .25 - —

Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.

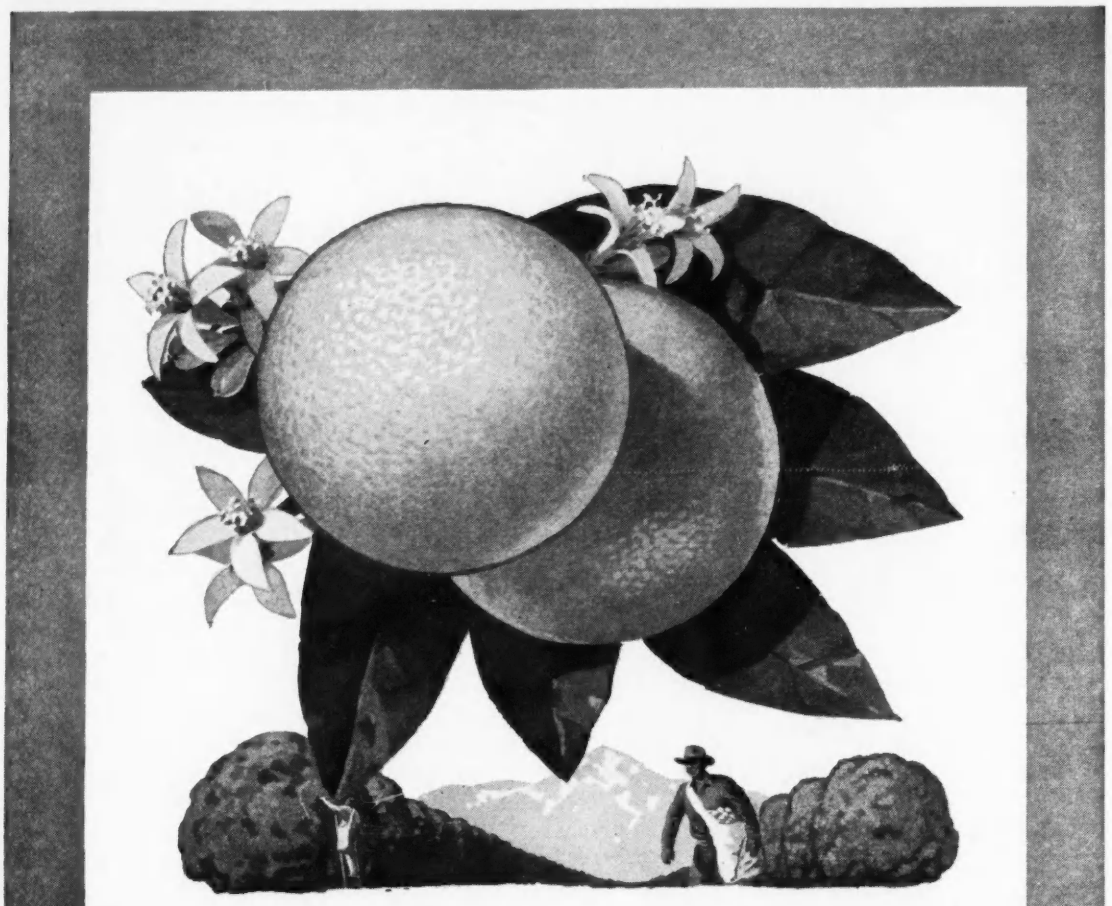
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut.,[6] tanks....ton N.108.21 - —

Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va.

Nitrogenous process tankage,[1] bulk, works..unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
Sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.60 + .40 - -3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., works...lb. .25 - —
II, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Chinese, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Nutmegs,[1,7] West Indian, No. 1, futures..lb. .34¼- .34¾
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
powder, bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane,[1] 100°C-140°C, industrial, grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .20 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —



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First in America for Orange Flavor

Give it all your tests for *quality, uniformity,* and *strength.* The results speak for themselves! You'll find Exchange Oil of Orange puts more *real orange flavor* in your products than any other orange oil.

Because it's made only of fruit from the "Sunkist" groves of California...in the largest orange products plant in the world...accepted and reordered by men and women who know orange flavor.

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PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.

Producing Plant:
THE EXCHANGE ORANGE PRODUCTS CO., ONTARIO, CALIF.

Exchange
OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

Oil, almond, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).		
Bitter, F.P.C., bots.	lb.	5.25 - 5.50
USP, bots.	lb.	No prices
Sweet, exp., dms., cns.	lb.	1.25 - 1.65
Angelica root, bots.	lb.	125.00 -140.00
Seed, bots.	lb.	No stocks
Anilin (see A).		
Anise, USP, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Apricot kernel, cns.	lb.	.45 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms.	lb.	1.05 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,7] tanks.	lb.	.1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.	lb.	1.50 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns.	lb.	1.55 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.	lb.	2.25 - 4.25
natural, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	10.00 -10.25
Italian, cns.	lb.	10.50 Nom.
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).		
Birchtar, crude, cns.	lb.	No stocks
rectified, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).		
Bone, dms., works.	gal.	.65 - .70
Cade, USP 1X (see Juniper tar).		
Cajeput, tech., dms.	lb.	2.25 Nom.
redistilled, USP X, cns.	lb.	2.40 Nom.
Calamus, cns.	lb.	22.50 -25.00
Camphor, sassafrasey, cns.	lb.	No stocks
white, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.	lb.	12.00 -12.75
rectified, cns.	lb.	14.00 -15.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum, oleoresin).		
Caraway, NF, cns.	lb.	15.75 -16.00
Cardamom, bots.	lb.	17.50 -18.00
Cassia, USP, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Castor,[1] blown, ret., dms., c.l.,	lb.	.15¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l.,	lb.	.14 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½- —
cns.	lb.	.15¾- .17¾
dms., c.l.	lb.	.13¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½- —
tanks	lb.	.13 - —
dehyd., bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1790- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.1830- —
tanks	lb.	.1750- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	16.90 - —
tanks	lb.	.1650- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.13¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½- —
dms., c.l.	lb.	.13½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½- —
tanks	lb.	.12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.09½- .09¾
l.c.l.	lb.	.10½- .11
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.11¾- .12
l.c.l.	lb.	.12¾- .13
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.12¼- .12½
l.c.l.	lb.	.13¼- .13½
Cedarleaf,[1] USP, cns., dms.	lb.	2.65 - —
Cedarwood, dms.	lb.	.90 - 1.25
Celery, bots.	lb.	16.50 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.	lb.	.70 - .75
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).		
Cinnamon bark, bots.	lb.	32.00 -45.00
leaf, dms.	lb.	1.50 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cs.	lb.	1.00 - 1.05
Java, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Clove, USP, cns.	lb.	1.65 - 1.80
Coconut,[1,7] crude, Ceylon, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y.	lb.	.0885- —
Cochin type, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y.	lb.	.0935- —
Manila, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y.	lb.	.0835- —
ret. dms.	lb.	.0885- .0985
edible, ex tax, dms.	lb.	.0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.	gal.	.85 - .88
tanks	gal.	.82 - .83
Codliver,[8] USP, bbls., dms.	gal.	2.50 - 2.60
Coriander, bots.	lb.	23.50 -33.00
Corn,[1,7] crude, tanks, works.	lb.	.12⅝- —
edible, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.16¼- .16½
tanks	lb.	.1502- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.03½- —
Cottonseed,[1,5] cooking, l.c.l., ret. dms.	lb.	.16¼- —
crude, tanks, works.	lb.	.12½- .13⅛
foots, acid, 95%, tankcar, dlvd. E.	lb.	.07⅝- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E., lb.		.03⅝- —
salad, l.c.l., ret. dms.	lb.	.16½- —
Creosote (see C).		
Croton, NF, cns.	lb.	4.00 - 4.25
Cubeb, cns.	lb.	No prices
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).		
Cumin, bots.	lb.	No stocks
Cypress, bots.	lb.	5.00 -12.00
Degras (see D).		
Dillseed, bots.	lb.	10.00 Nom.
Dillweed, bots.	lb.	4.70 - 4.75
Dip (see D).		
Erigeron, cns.	lb.	2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns.	lb.	1.00 - 1.20
Fennel, sweet, cns.	lb.	4.50 Nom.
Fishliver,[1,8] dms., less		
Fir, Canada, cns.	lb.	2.50 - 2.75
40,000 A units per gram... per million units.		.14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram..per million units.		.001 - —
200,000 or more A units.... per million units.		.30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).		
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen)		
Geranium, Algerian, cns.	lb.	No prices
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	16.00 -16.50
Russian, cns.	lb.	16.50 -17.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).		
Ginger, dist., cns.	lb.	18.50 -20.00
Grapefruit.	lb.	2.15 - 2.20
Guaiacwo, cns.	lb.	3.75 - 4.00
Hemlock, cns.	lb.	2.65 - 3.34
Herring,[1] crude, tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	.089 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bots.	lb.	10.00 -15.00
Juniper tar, USP (see Juniper Tar).		
Juniper wood, tech., cns.	lb.	.80 - 1.00
Lard,[1,7] com., No. 1, bbls., c.l.,	lb.	.14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.14½- —
Winter strained, bbls., c.l.,	lb.	.15 - —
prime, burning, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.16 - —
inedible, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.15½- —
Laurel, bots.	lb.	No prices
Lavandin, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Lavender flower, French, cns.	lb.	No prices
	lb.	No prices
Russian, cns.	lb.	11.00 -11.50
spike, Spanish, pure, cns.	lb.	3.50 - 4.00
tech., cns.	lb.	2.75 - 3.00
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns.	lb.	3.25 - —
Messina,[1] cns.	lb.	3.25 - —
Terpeneless, bots.	lb.	55.00 -60.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.	lb.	2.00 - 2.25
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.	lb.	No stocks
wood, Mexican, cns.	lb.	3.75 - 4.00
Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).		
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns.	lb.	7.25 - 7.50
Mexican, cns.	lb	7.00 - 7.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns.	lb.	12.50 -13.50
Linseed,[1,7] raw, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1550- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.1600- .1660
tanks	lb.	.1470- —
tankwagon	lb.	.1470 —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 higher than raw.		
Linseed,[7] replacement, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1305- .1550
tanks	lb.	.1270- .1470

Oil, lubricating,[1] at refinery, extax, California, Neutral, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¾-4 pour, tanks.	gal.	.07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks.	gal.	.07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.25 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0-10 pour, tanks.	gal.	.14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.15 - .17⅛
Pa., bright stock, 140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.24 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks.	gal.	.16 - .17
600-650, steam refd, tanks.	gal.	.15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.27 - .31
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks	gal.	.28 - .33
Mace, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	4.65 - 5.00
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	8.75 - 9.00
Menhaden,[1,7] crude, tanks, Balto.	lb.	.0800- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.1300- —
tanks	lb.	.1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).		
Mustard, artif., USP, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Seed,[7] exp., dms., extra, l.c.l.,	lb.	.14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[1,7] 15°, bbls., c.l.	gal.	1.90 - —
20°, bbls., c.l.	gal.	1.80 - —
30°, bbls., c.l.	gal.	1.60 - —
pure, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.15½- .16
Neroli, bots.	lb.	200.00 -300.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	4.65 - 5.00

Oil, oiticica, liquid, dms.	lb.	.24 - —
Oleo,[1] extra, dms., Chicago.	lb.	.1304- —
prime, dms., Chicago.	lb.	.1275- —
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	5.00 - —
Olive, denat., dms.	gal.	No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., 3%-½% f.f.a., dms., extra, works.	gal.	4.30 - 4.80
imported, dms.	gal.	No stocks
foots, dms.	lb.	No stocks
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No stocks
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No stocks
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No stocks
l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.	lb.	1.25 - —
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	1.50 - 1.60
Calif., cns.	lb.	1.75 - 2.00
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	1.50 - 1.60
Messina, coppers.	lb.	No stocks
West Indian, cns.	lb.	3.75 - 4.00
sequiterpeneless, bots.	lb.	100.00 -112.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.	lb.	2.40 - 2.75
Palm,[1,9] Niger, dms.	lb.	.0865- —
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	5.50 - 5.75
Palmkernel,[1,7] crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y.	lb.	.0835 Nom.
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3.	gal.	.05⅝- .08½
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.3.	gal.	.08 - —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour, G.3.	gal.	.08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. ref'y.	gal.	.09½- —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis.	gal.	.08½- .15
10/25 pour, same basis.	gal.	.08¾- .09¾
Patchouli, cns.	lb.	20.00 Nom.
Peanut,[1,7] bleached, deod., tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.1501- —
crude, tanks, works.	lb.	.12⅞- .13⅜
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.08 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.04 - —
hydrogenated, tanks, dlvd. E.,	lb.	.1573- .1578

Oil, pennyroyal, dms., cns.	lb.	No prices
import, cns.	lb.	3.65 - 3.70
Peppermint,[1,7] natural, dms.	lb.	7.25 - 7.50
redist., USP, dms.	lb.	7.75 - 8.05
Perilla, crude, dms.	lb.	No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms.,	lb.	1.85 - 2.00
Pimento, berry, dms.	lb.	6.25 - 8.00
Leaf, cns.	lb.	4.25 - 4.50
Pine,[1,6] ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E.,	gal.	.63 - .63¼
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	gal.	.73 - —
tanks, works.	gal.	.55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.	lb.	3.50 - 3.00
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmont, Cal.	gal.	.22½- —
contracts	gal.	.19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind.	gal.	*.34 - —
Boston, Providence	gal.	.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	gal.	.27 - —
tanks, same basis.	gal.	.18 - —
Martinez, Cal.	gal.	.28 - —

* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,7] bulk, New Orleans,	lb.	.1156½- —
Red,[1,7] c.l., ret., bbls., dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.13¼- —
W. of Rockies.	lb.	.14¼- —
Texas and Okla.	lb.	.13¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.12½- —
W. of Rockies.	lb.	.13½- —
Texas and Okla.	lb.	.13 - —
double distilled, c.l., ret. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.15⅞- —
W. of Rockies.	lb.	.16⅞- —
Texas and Okla.	lb.	.16⅜- —
special non-ret. dms., bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.16⅜- —
W. of Rockies.	lb.	.17⅜- —
Texas and Okla.	lb.	.17⅜- —

Red oil prices for l.c.l. are ½ cent per pound higher for ton lots and 1 cent per pound higher for less than ton lots.

A FEW OF OUR

CHEMICALS

YOU SHOULD *Investigate*

THE PRICES ARE *Right* ... THE QUALITY IS OF THE *Highest*

Among a wide list of Aromatic Chemicals and Essential Oils, we specialize in the following:

Cyclamal
Iso Butyl Furyl Propionate
Vanillin
Veratraldehyde
Phenyl AcetAldehyde DiMethyl Acetal
Eugenol
Iso Eugenol
Nerolin Bromelia
Yara Yara
Ionone A. B.
Ionone Methyl
Hydratropic Aldehyde
Para Methyl Hydratropic Aldehyde
Para Cresyl Caprylate
Floranol

If you are looking for a new odor, you will find it among the raw materials we have to offer.

If you desire us to create one for you, our perfume laboratories are at your disposal.

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GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
125 Barclay St., New York 7, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 6 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W. WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, rose, natural, coppers.....oz. No stocks
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms., lb. 1.25 - 1.60
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms...gal .66 - —
2nd rect fied, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3rd rectified, dms.....gal. .72 - —
Rue, bots. .....lb. 8.25 Nom.
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 5.00
Sandalwood, NF, cns.....lb. 6.75 - —
Mysore, cns, case lots...lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,8] tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .089 - —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. .71 - 1.00
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Savin, cns.....lb No stocks
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Seal,[1] No. 1, tanks, Am. ports, lb. .089 - —
Sesame,[1,6] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .23 - .29
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - .18
Snakeroot, Canada. cns.....lb. No stocks
Soybean,[1,7] clarified, dms....lb. .1296- .1335
tanks .....lb. .1256- —
crude, tanks, Decatur.....lb.11.75 - —
deod., Winter, tanks.....lb. .1393- —
ret. dms.....lb. .1300- .1540
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.lb. .05¼- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1380- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- .1347
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 4.00 Nom.
Sperm, bleached, 35°, dms...lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34

Oil, sunflower,[6] imp., ref. tanks. lb. .1438- —
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.i., works. ton.53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.58.65 -63.65
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - .05¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[2,8] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb No prices
Tar,[4] pine, crude, dms., c.l., divd. E. cities..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, divd. E. cities..gal. .27 - —
rectified, USP, bbls.....gal. .60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.35 - 2.50
white, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 4.00
Tung,[1] dms., c.l.....lb. .39 - .39½
l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .41
tanks .....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms..lb. .25 - —
Vetiver, Bourbon, bots.....lb.30.00 -32.00
Whale,[5] ref., natural, dms..lb. .1187 Nom.
winter bleached, dms....lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.....gal.10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .31 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .34 - .38
65-75 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .32 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .35 - .39
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., extra, c.l..gal. .34 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .37 - .41

Oil, white mineral, USP, 95/105 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .39 - .43
125/135 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .40 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .43 - .47
145/155 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .42 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .45 - .49
175/185 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .47 - .51
200/210 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .47 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .50 - .54
320/330 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .54 - .58
335/345 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .54 - .58
55, 70 and 85 vis., ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco. gal. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .42 - .45
100 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .49½- —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .51½- .54½
145 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .59 - .62
180 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .60½- —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .62½- .65½
340 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .72 - —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .74 - .77
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 6.50 - 8.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed,[1] cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.15
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 5.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots..lb.10.00 -10.50

Oleostearin,[2] dms., Chicago....lb. .1061- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.. ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
lumps, paper bags, c.l., works. ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots, lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb.13.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb.13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, cadmium selenide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Dinitroanilin, toner[1].....lb. 1.05 - —
Molybdate,[1,8] bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] bbls., kgs., works..lb. .80 - 1.05
Persian,[1] bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo. lb. .12½- —
other points.....lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, Ala., etc..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .13 - —
other points.....lb. .12½- —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bgs., lb. .09½- .10
sweet, bls.....lb. .16 - .20
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs..lb. .08½- .09
flat leaf, bgs.....lb. .08¼- .09¾
Orris root, African, bls.....lb. .85 - —
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .90 - .95
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Verona, bls.....lb. No stocks
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .25 - .27
Orthocresol,[3,8] 30.4° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - .18½
29.0° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .43 - .55
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls....lb. .23 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

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Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 7.05 - 7.35
Sulphate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Calif., sweet Caliente, bgs..lb. .37 - .37½
Chilean, bgs.....lb. .27½- .36½
Portuguese, bgs.....lb. .37 - .42½
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .47½- .49
Para-anisidin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks..lb. .26½- .28
Paracresol,[8] bbls., works.....lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1645- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin,[1] crude scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .04¼- —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery..lb. .05 - —
120-122 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0520- —
122-124 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0520- —
125-127 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0560- —
127-129 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0585- —
128-130 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0585- —
130-132 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0615- —
132-134 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0640- —
135-137 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0715- —
140-142 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0810- —
146-148 ASTM, refinery.lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher
Paraformaldehyde,[2,5] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .22 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., ... wks..lb. .12 - —
10-gal. dms., wo. .....lb. .15 - —
USP, cbys., cns..... ...lb. .35 - .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., wo. lb. .43 - .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., ... .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works..lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb. .48 - —
Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .20 - .27
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - .28
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .16 - .20
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Pectin, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Penicillin, ampules, per 100,000 units. .70 - .95
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works. lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., divd. lb. .75 - —
smaller containers.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .33 - —
Pentane, 28°-38° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.. gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., dms., Group 3.. gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .07¼- .07½
laboratory grade, 10-gal. cns., divd. E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
Pepper, black,[1,7] 15 ten., bgs..lb. .10 - —
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .1050- —
4 to 24 bgs.....lb. .1100- —
red, capsicum, Carolina, longs, new crop, bgs..lb. .32½ Nom.

HELPING OUR CUSTOMERS WITH ASSURANCE OF UNIFORMITY

● Nature does not standardize. Oil seeds vary with the soil in which they are grown and even with the weather during a crop year.

But industrial materials *must* be uniform and Kellogg Special Oils—whether produced in New York, or California, or Minnesota—must be held always to the same closely restricted specifications.

That is the task of Kellogg Control Laboratories—one at each of the nine mills and all reporting to a central control laboratory that determines standards and procedures.

It is exacting work and the schedules are strenuous. Samples of *every* batch of oil are tested before release to the customer. Seeds as well as oils are analyzed and samples of both are retained as a reference. The analyses of each plant laboratory are checked and correlated by the central control laboratory as a further precaution to assure uniformity.

In addition, chemists on the quality control staff go into the refineries and watch over operations to maintain the high quality of Kellogg products.

During the uncertainties of war-time, extra effort to assure uniformity is an "order of the day" to give paint and varnish technicians the benefit of one less source of worry.

KELLOGG'S THE TEST TELLS 1894

SPENCER KELLOGG—"the first name in Vegetable Oils"

SPENCER KELLOGG AND SONS, INC.

SPECIAL OILS DEPT. BUFFALO 5, N.Y.

Leading Processors of Oil-Bearing Seeds with 9 Mills and 25 Branch Offices . . . Warehouse Stocks in all Principal Cities.

Pepper, red, capsicum, sports, old crop, bgs.	lb.	.46	Nom.
Louisiana, sports, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
longs, old crop, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Chillies, bgs.	lb.	.22½	.25
White,[1,7] bgs., 15 tons	lb.	.1161	Nom.
24 bgs.		.1295	Nom.
Peppermint, dom., USP, bls.	lb.	.70	- .75
import, bls.	lb.	.90	Nom.
Perchloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0782-	.0800
Zone 2, same basis	lb.	.0832-	.0850
Zone 3, same basis	lb.	.0882-	.0900
Zone 4, same basis	lb.	.0876-	.0900
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis	lb.	.0832-	.0850
Zone 2, same basis	lb.	.0882-	.0900
Zone 3, same basis	lb.	.0932-	.0950
Zone 4, same basis	lb.	.0926-	.0950
Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb. N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.			
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l.	lb.	.021	- —
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.036	- —
red, veterinarian, bbls. c.l.	lb.	.024	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.028	- —
USP, amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¼	—
extra amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½	—
cream, c.l., dms.	lb.	.04¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¼	—
white, lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07	—
snow, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾	—
soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades,	bbl.	.93	- 1.01
Illinois	bbl.	1.37	—
Kentucky, Union County,	bbl.	1.32	- 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.86	- 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.85	- 1.25
Pennsylvania	bbl.	1.31	- 3.00
Texas, Gulf coast	bbl.	1.06	- 1.86
North, North-Central	bbl.	1.01	- 1.25
Panhandle	bbl.	1.10	- 1.22
West	bbl.	.70	- 1.72
Wyoming	bbl.	1.12	- —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd., E.	gal.	.55	- —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	- —
35°-60° C, 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E.	gal.	.55	- —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	- —
40°-75° C, 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E.	gal.	.55	- —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	- —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery, Arkansas, No. 1,	gal.	.04	- —
Nos. 2 and 3	gal.	.03½	- —
California, heavy	bbl.	1.10	- —
light	bbl.	1.20	- —
diesel	gal.	.04	- —
stove dist.	gal.	.05	- —
Group 3, No. 3	gal.	.08½	- —
No. 5	bbl.	.85	- —
No. 6	bbl.	.80	- .85
Kansas, No. 3	bbl.	.85	- .90
Oklahoma, No. 2	gal.	.03¾	- —
No. 6	bbl.	.90	- —
14-16	bbl.	.97	- —
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.07	- .07¾
No. 2	gal.	.07	- .0805
No. 3	gal.	.06¾	- .07¾
36-40 gravity	gal.	.07	- .07¾
bunker C, tanks, Albany, N.Y.	bbl.	1.97	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.77	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.77	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	1.72	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.72	—
New Haven, Conn.	bbl.	1.77	—
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.77	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.77	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.77	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.77	—
Port Tampa, Fla.	bbl	1.62	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.77	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.72	—
Wilmington, N. C.	bbl.	1.72	—
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles.	gal.	.11	- —
Fort Wells, Wash.			
San Francisco.			
Willibridge, Ore.			
East coast, N.J., N.Y., tanks, refinery.	gal.	.11½	—
Group 3, benzol type, tanks,	gal.	.07⅞	—
toluol type, tanks.	gal.	.07⅞	—
Mineral spirits, California, San Francisco, 163-252 b.r., tanks,	gal.	.10¼	—
198-200 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10¼	—
246-397 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10½	—
312-408 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.09	- —
362-458 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.09	- —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery.	gal.	.10	—
Group 3, tanks, refinery.	gal.	.06½	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.135	- —
Boston	gal.	.12	- —
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1430	—
Buffalo	gal.	.1240	—
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11	- —
Chicago	gal.	.1150	—
Detroit	gal.	.1380	—
Hartford	gal.	.1430	—
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1280	—
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12	- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1240	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1220	—
Newark	gal.	.11	- —
New York	gal.	.11	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.125	- —
Providence	gal.	.13	- —
Rochester	gal.	.1320	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1370	—
Syracuse	gal.	.14	- —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.135	- —
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.11	- —
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco.	gal.	.12	- —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery.	gal.	.11	- —
Group 3, tanks, refinery,	gal.	.07⅛	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.12	- —
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730	—
Chicago	gal.	.1380	—
Detroit	gal.	.15	- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420	—
New York	gal.	.12	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125	- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470	—

Petroleum naphtha, high-solvency, No. 1, over 76% arom., tanks, Bayway, N. J.	gal.	.21½	—
No. 2, tanks, over 10% arom., same basis.	gal.	.21⅛	—
No. 3, tanks, same basis.	gal.	.22½	—
No. 8, tanks, same basis.	gal.	.228	- —
No. 30, tanks, Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld.	gal.	.223	- —
No. 40, tanks, Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.18½	—
V.M.&P. at refinery, California, 46.5 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks El Segundo.	gal.	.11	- —
Richmond	gal.	.11½	—
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12	- —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., Los Angeles	gal.	.10	- —
San Francisco	gal.	.10½	—
Portland, Seattle.	gal.	.11	- —
Group 3, tanks	lb.	.07½	—
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks.	gal.	.06½	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13	- —
Chicago	gal.	.1380	—
Detroit	gal.	.15	- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1540	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1520	—
Newark (200 gals.)	gal.	.125	- —
New York	gal.	.12	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1470	—
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, San Francisco.	gal.	.25½	—
East Coast, N. J., N.Y., tanks.	gal.	.11	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07¼	- .07⅛
Petroleum solvent, Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—			
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks.	gal.	.11	- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.10	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06⅝	- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks.	gal.	.07¼	- .07⅛
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.13	- —
Boston	gal.	.12	- —
Chicago	gal.	.13½	—
Detroit	gal.	.1580	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420	—
Newark	gal.	.11	- —
New York	gal.	.11	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1370	—
Syracuse	gal.	.14	- —
Sulphonates,[6] 63% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.09¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	.10¾
tanks, works	lb.	.09¼	—
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.09¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	.10¾
tanks, works	lb.	.09¼	—
Xylol solvent. See Xylol petroleum solvent.			
Phenobarbital, cns.	lb.	3.60	- 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	3.50	- —
Phenol,[2,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.,	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10¾	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.09	—
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.09¾	.10¾
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10¼	.10¾
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.08¾	.09¼
USP, dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.11¼	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.09¼	—

Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.85	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.87	- .92
Yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.80	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.82	- .87
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.49	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.54	- —
Phenylacetaldehyde, solut., 50%, bots.	lb.	2.45	- 3.00
100%, bots.	lb.	4.40	- 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.,	lb.	5.50	- 7.00
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.	lb.	4.55	- —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works,	lb.	7.10	- —
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75	- —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms.	lb.	13.75	-14.75
tech., fib. dms.	lb.	12.00	-12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.	lb.	.19	- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).			
Phosphate rock,[1,3] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., bulk, car at mine, c.l.	long ton.	2.20	- —
70%-68% b.p.l., same basis.	long ton.	2.60	- —
72%-70% b.p.l., same basis.	long ton.	3.20	- —
75%-74% b.p.l., same basis.	long ton.	4.20	- —
77%-76% b.p.l., same basis.	long ton.	5.20	- —
entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.			
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., 30% P_2O_5 minimum.	short ton.	2.90	- —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum.	short ton.	3.10	- —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum.	short ton.	3.45	-

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Mile after punishing mile, this GATX tank car has rolled on, speeding sulphuric acid to munitions plants. General American engineers designed it with special facilities for hard-to-handle acids. General American built it with the stamina to stay on the job during unprecedented wartime usage.

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Aerocoach Motor Coaches

Precooling Service for Fruits and Vegetables

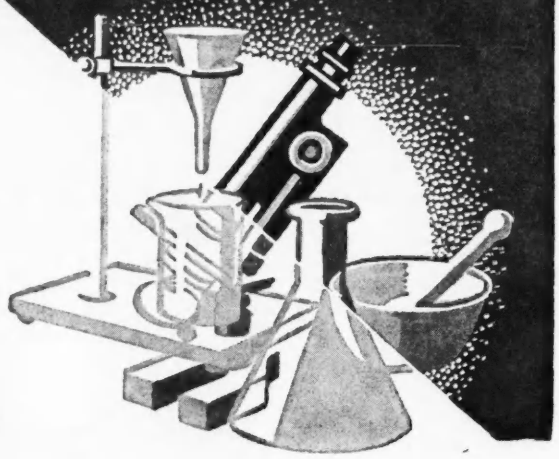
GATX GENERAL AMERICAN

GENERAL AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION

CHICAGO

Phosphate rock, Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70%-68% b.p.l., 5% l. & a., b.p.l., same basis, long ton. 5.10 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% l. & a., same basis..long ton. 5.60 - —
refinery ground, 29% P_2O_5, same basis..long ton. 4.75 - —
30%, P_2O_5, same basis.... long ton. 4.95 - —
31%, P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.05 - —
32%, P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.30 - —
33%, P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.80 - —
Phosphorus,[6] red, amorphous, cs., lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
yellow,[6] cns.....lb. .23 - .25
dms.....lb. .25 - —
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 3.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls..oz. 3.75 - 5.10
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz. 3.65 - 5.00
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½
Pinetar,[6] retort, dms., incl., c.l., works..gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works, dms. incl..gal. .32& - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .27 - —
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb. 16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar,[2] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 22.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works..lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Podophyllin.....dms. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld. lb. .32 - —
20,000 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb. .34 - .36
Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c. per lb. less than plain colors.
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs...lb. .80 - .85
Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Seed, Canadian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
domestic, blue, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms....lb. .28 - .30
cns.....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Potash bichromate,[1,6] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 10½- .10¾
Potash bichromate in bbls. ½c. higher.
Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms..lb. .25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Carbonate,[6] cal., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated,[6] 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, flake, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 9.31 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.68½- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.56 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.68½- —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 8.66 - —
solid, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 8.56 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.93½- —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- .07⅝
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .03¾- .03⅞
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02⅞- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- .06¾
Chromate,[6] bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Chlorate[6] cryst., kgs., c.l., wks. lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - 13
Potash chlorate, powd., dms., kgs. c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .16 - .18
Chloride, tech., cryst., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. 08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms., lb. .33½- .38⅛
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide,[6] dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots., cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M.. unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, same basis..... unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports..... unit-ton. .53½- —
granular, 50-52% K_2O..... unit-ton. .53½- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works....lb. .09¾- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., wks. lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Persulphate, dms., c.l., wks.lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .50 - .53
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 200.00 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, gran.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .21
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Alt. or Gulf ports.. ton. 36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .78
Thiocyanate, bbls.....lb. .62 - .68
kgs.....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz. 14.20 - 14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports...ton. 26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .63 - .65
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Propyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .65 - .66
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03⅞- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. 38 - .40
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum,[1,6] concentrate, de-waxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, bbls., works....gal. 9.25 - 9.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal. 7.15 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal. 10.65 - —
flowers, coarse-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .31½- —
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .33¾- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis. lb. .45 - .45½
Pyrites, Spanish, c.l.f. Atl. ports. long ton. 8.00 - 10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol)
Pyronate, dms., works.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines..ton. 10.00 - 11.50
325 mesh, same basis....ton. 13.00 - 13.90
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton. 11.50 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bags, $1.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, transparent, cs., wks. lb. .19 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
dense, white, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
translucent pastels, cs., wks. lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works....lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works...lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

BRILLIANCE —UNIFORMITY THROUGH LABORATORY CONTROL



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Q

Quassia chips, bls.	lb.	.08 -	.09
Quebracho extract,[1,6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight, $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account.	lb.	.05⅝-	.05⅞
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.06⅛-	.06⅜
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works.	lb.	.04575-	.0595
tanks, works.	lb.	.04075-	—
ground, 70%, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.089 -	—
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.0915-	—
Queen of the meadow root, bgs.	lb.	.11 -	.13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.26 -	—
extract, bbls., No. 1.	lb.	.10 -	—
No. 2.	lb.	.09½-	—
No. 3.	lb.	.09 -	—
solid, bxs.	lb.	.18½-	—
Quicksilver,[1] flasks (76 lbs. net)	flasks.	149.00 -	154.00
Quince seed, bgs.	lb.	1.30 -	1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.	oz.	1.06 +	13½*
powd., precip., cns.	oz.	1.01 +	.13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.	oz.	.71 +	.13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.84 +	.13½*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.05 +	.13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.05 +	.13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.07 +	.13½
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.60 +	.13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.78 +	.13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs..	oz.	.86 +	.13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.25 +	.13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.07 +	.13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.00 +	.13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.20 +	.13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.76 +	.13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.81 +	.13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.05 +	.13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs.,	oz.	1.07 +	.13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..	oz.	.90 +	.13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.79 +	.13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.67 +	.13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.05 +	.13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs.,	oz.	.63 +	.13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.03 +	.13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs.	oz.	.99 +	.13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Change in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,* USP, cns.	oz.	.81 +	.13½*

Surcharge:—See note under Quinine.

Quinoline, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.24½-	.50

R

R salt, dry, bbls.	lb.	.65 -	—
paste, dms.	lb.	.52 -	—
Raspberries, dried, bls.	lb.	1.20 -	1.25
Red, alizarin lake,[3] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb.	1.10 -	1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c. El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies.	lb.	1.00 -	—
light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.85 -	—
medium shades, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.30 -	—

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.

Selenide, dark, bbls., works.	lb.	2.50 -	—
light, same basis.	lb.	2.20 -	—

Orange (see Orange).

Carmine, 40 dms., 100-lb. lots, works.	lb.	4.60 -	—
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	4.75 -	5.25

Crocus Martis (see Red, purple ixide).

Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).

Eosin toner, bbls., works.	lb.	1.35 -	—
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.	lb.	.85 -	—
Indian, dom., pure, bbls., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.09¼-	—
80-85%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09¾-	—
imp., English, all shades.	lb.	.12 -	—
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.	lb.	.09 -	.09¾
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis.	lb.	.08¾-	—
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.085 -	.096
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works.	lb.	1.25 -	—
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works.	lb.	.90 -	—
Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works.	lb.	.60 -	—
Pink, bbls., works.	lb.	.20 -	.25
Rose lake, bbls., works.	lb.	.25 -	.28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works.	lb.	1.10 -	—
Maroon, alizarin lake 25%, kgs., works.	lb.	.40 -	—
Cadmium, bbls., works.	lb.	1.10 -	—
deep, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.20 -	—

Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher.

Mercury oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works.	lb.	2.73 -	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	2.75 -	—
Metallic, bbls., works.	lb	.02 -	—

Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).

Para[3] toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works.	lb.	.70 -	—

Persian (see Orange).

Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).

Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works.	lb.	4.15 -	—
Purple lake, kgs.	lb.	1.00 -	—
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works.	lb.	.55	Nom.
alizarin lake, kgs., works.	lb.	.35 -	—
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls.	lb.	.04¾-	.07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works.	lb.	1.05 -	—
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., works.	lb.	3.25 -	—
Turkey, bbls., works.	lb.	.14½-	—
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.	lb.	.11 -	—
Red, Venetian, 5%, bbls., works.	lb.	.0220	—
10%, bbls., works.	lb.	.0245-	—
15%, bbls., works.	lb.	.0265-	—
20%, bbls., works.	lb.	.02¾-	—
25%, bbls., works.	lb.	.03 -	—
30%, bbls., works.	lb.	.03¼-	—
35%, bbls., works.	lb.	.0360-	—
40%, bbls., works.	lb.	.04 -	—
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.	lb.	.25 -	.40
Quicksilver, bbls.	lb.	2.75 -	2.88
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd.,	lb. dms.	2.90 -	2.92
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls.	lb.	.35 -	—
Resorcinol, tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb	.68 -	.78
USP, cryst., dms., frt. alld. E of Miss.	lb.	1.80 -	—
Rhatany root, bgs.	lb.	.16 -	.17
Rhubarb, whole, cs.	lb.	.35 -	.36
powd., bbls.	lb.	.40 -	.41
Riboflavin, bots.	kilo.	200.00 -	—
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option.	lb.	.79 -	—
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.43⅜-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.44 -	.47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.42½-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.43 -	.46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.	lb.	.45 -	.50
Rosemary flowers, bls.	lb.	1.45 -	1.50
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.11 -	.11½
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.13¾-	.14½
Rosin, gum,[4,5]—			
B, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.90	—
D, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.97	—
E, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.50	—
F, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.60	—
G, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.64	—
H, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.66	—
I, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.66	—
K, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.70	—
M, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.72	—
N, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.88	—
W.G., dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.18	—
W.W., dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.40	—
X, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.40	—
Wood,[1,6] B (resin), dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.43	—
FF, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.32½-	4.35
WW, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.34	—
X, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.54	—
Rotenone,[1,6] bbls., works.	lb.	10.00	-13.50
extract, liq., dms., works.	per unit.	1.05	—

powder (see Cube root).

Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.	ton.	25.50 -	—
l.c.l., mines.	ton.	37.50 -	—
Rue, bls.	lb.	.70 -	.75

S

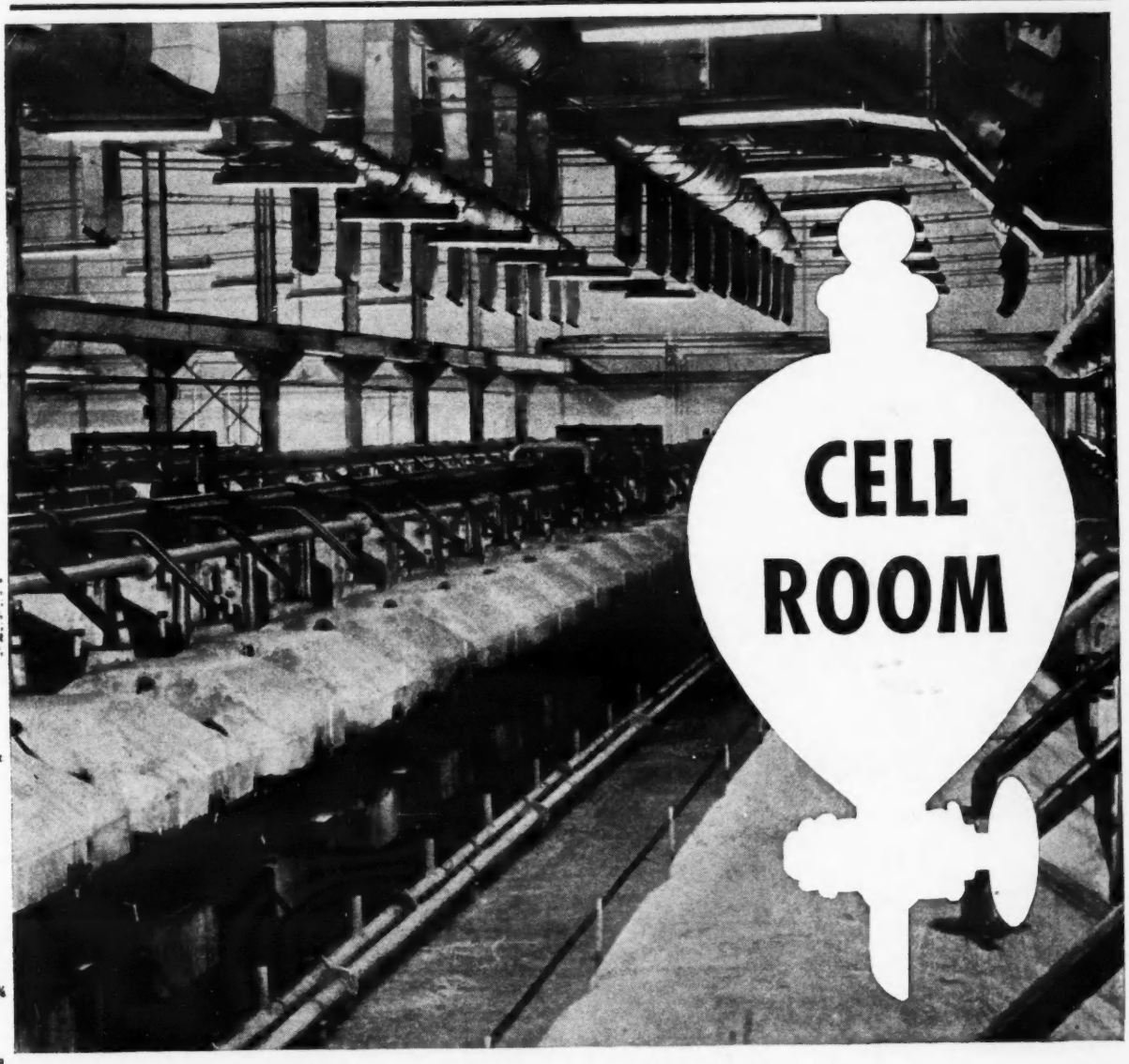
Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.	lb.	.32	Nom.
Saccharin,[1] soluble and insoluble, 1,000 lbs. and up.	lb	1.30 -	1.35
smaller lots.	lb.	1.40 -	1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.	lb	1.20 -	1.25
Spanish, N.F., tins.	lb.	38.00 -	39.00
Safrol, cns.	lb.	1.10 -	1.25
Sage,[1] Calif., leucophylla, bgs., Pacific coast.	lb.	.32 -	.38
Sage, Dalmatian-type, bgs.	lb.	.65 -	.66
Cyprus, good, bls.	lb.	.17 -	.17½
fair, bls.	lb.	.15 -	.15½
Greek type, fair, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
good, bls.	lb	No stocks	
Palestine, bls.	lb.	.16 -	.16½
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.24 -	.2
Sago flour, bgs.	lb.	.05 -	.05¾
salicin, bots., 5 lbs.	lb	No stocks	
cns. 25 lbs.	lb	No stocks	
Saligenin, dms.	lb	15.00 -	20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.90 -	—
fib., dms.	lb.	.92 -	.98

powder, 10c. per lb. higher.

Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.	ton.	14.20 -	—
l.c.l., bgs.	ton.	17.20 -	18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l.	ton.	15.70 -	—
l.c.l.	ton.	19.60 -	23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.	ton.	15.00 -	—

Chrome (see Chrome cake).

Saltpeter, dbl. ref. gran., bbls., 10 tons.	100 lbs.	8.20 -	—
smaller lots.	100 lbs.	8.35 -	8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.	100 lbs.	9.20 -	—
smaller lots.	100 lbs.	9.35 -	9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.	oz.	3.75 -	—
Santonin, cryst., cns.	kilo.	190.00 -	200.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.	lb.	1.75 -	1.90
No. 2, cns.	lb.	1.40 -	—
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls.	lb.	.35 -	.37
Honduras, bls.	lb.	.45 -	.50
Mexican, bls.	lb.	.23 -	.24
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.	lb.	.40 -	.45
select, bls.	lb.	.60 -	.65
Savory, Calif., bls.	lb.	.75 -	.76
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.23 -	.24
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.20 -	.21
Scammony resin, lump, cns.	lb.	1.30 -	—
powd., cns.	lb.	1.35 -	—
Root, bgs.	lb.	.08 -	.10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.	lb.	.46 -	—
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Seidlitz mixture bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment	lb.	33¾	
smaller lots.	lb.	.34¼-	—
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't.	lb.	.33¾	
smaller lots.	lb	34¾-	—
Selenium, pwd., cns., 10 lbs.	lb.	1.85 -	—
cs., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.75 -	—
Senega root, lbs.	lb.	1.10 -	1.15



• Cell room in a Chlorine plant of the Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation at Wyandotte, Michigan. Except for the hum of the enormous electric voltage, stillness reigns here. It's truly a deathly stillness — for Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation Chlorine is at present government-allocated and largely devoted to the uses of war.

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREAT PRODUCERS OF CHEMICALS

SODA ASH
CAUSTIC SODA
BICARBONATE OF SODA
CALCIUM CARBONATE

CALCIUM CHLORIDE
CHLORINE
HYDROGEN
SODIUM ZINCATES

AROMATIC INTERMEDIATES
DRY ICE
Other Organic and Inorganic Chemicals

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MICHIGAN ALKALI DIVISION • WYANDOTTE, MICHIGAN

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VITAL TO VICTORY TODAY—READY TO WORK FOR A GREATER TOMORROW

Senna, Alex., half-leaf, bls....lb. .19 - .22
siftings, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Tinneveily, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, recleaned, bgs. lb. No stocks
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.. lb. .48½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —

Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb., (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.

D.C., V.S.O., Diamond I, 100 bgs..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, 100 bgs.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .3660- —
Chicago .....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3960- —
TN, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .3550- —
Chicago .....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3805- —

Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c more.

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lh. works.. ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.30.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.35.00 -38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.. ton.15.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.16.00 - —
Silicor tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- .27
Silver bullion.....oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32¾- —
Nucleinate, USP, bots., dms.oz. .308 - .358
Proteinate, USP, bots., dms.. oz. .288 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .52 - .56
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .06
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .19
imp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., divd. lb. .08½- .10
NF, cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb .14 - .16
tech., 60%, l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06½- .08
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., divd.....lb. .16 - .16½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .10

Soda arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works, zone 1, 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. 95 -
Soda ash, extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 1.18 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.18
l.c.l., divd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south, bound, of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 93°, Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
Bichromate,[1,6] bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Soda bichromate in bbls. ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bols., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
fiber dms., 100 lbs., works, lb. .26 - —
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 9.00 -12.90
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate, Soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, divd..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, divd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, divd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, divd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyer's tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
seller's tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works.. 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, divd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, divd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, divd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4, divd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —

Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash Chloride (see Salt).

Chlorate,[6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works....ib. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[1,3] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- .09¾
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .22½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
dms. .....lb. .25½- .29½
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., divd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhydrous, dms., divd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Formate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .0655- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .068 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.40 - —
powder, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, cbys., cns...lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., lb. .24 - .26
tech. (see Soda caustic).
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots .....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate,[6] anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.80
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55

Natural

BICHROMATES

for Victory and Peace

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BICHROMATE OF SODA

Crystals — Granular

•

BICHROMATE OF POTASH

Crystals— Granular

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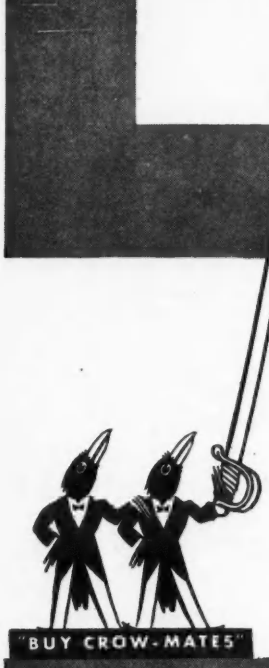

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NATURAL PRODUCTS REFINING CO.

904 GARFIELD AVE., JERSEY CITY 5, N. J.

Soda methylate, bots., works..lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works.....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works.....lb. .45 - .60
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis, ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
west coast ports..100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dextrorotary, 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equal. lb. .19 - —
Perborate,[6] NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Peroxide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, XII, dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .16 - —
gran., bbls., dms., works, lb. .10 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
kgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic). Soda phosphate in bbls. 20c. higher.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10¾- —
bbls.....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] tetra-basic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .52 - 54
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.12.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .10
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36¼
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.20
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls...lb. .07 - .10
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, 100% basis, works, lb. .06¾- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Tetrapyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[4] tech., kgs. lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Soda-cinchophen, bots., dms..lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand cont. 125-250 lbs.)..lb. .19 - .22
Soda-sulphadiazin, USP, dms..lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphamerazin, dms.....lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphapyridine, powd., bots., tins..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Soda-sulphathiazole, USP, dms., lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Solvent naphtha,[6] dms., wks.gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash,[6] dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
wire enamel,[6] ret. dms., c.l., frt. equalized..gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .22 - —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, bulk, c.l., Decatur..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
20,000 lbs., works..lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .20½- .24

Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 1.80 - 1.85
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04¼- —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb .53 - .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 2.25 - —
White, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .10¾- .11¼
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 4.08 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09¼
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs. .....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Sulphate, nat., air-floated, 325 mesh 90%, bbls., works..ton.58.00 - —

Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Strychnine, NF, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.. oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, USP, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Stryrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works...lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms.....lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphaguanidin, dms.....lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, dms.....lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphanilamide, USP, bots....lb. 1.50 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Sulphanilamide, 30-80 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiozole, dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.90
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.16.00 - —
vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.11
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - 30
Sulphur, refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.90 - —
c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur nowers in bbls., 30c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulphur chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liq. com'l, cyls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works..lb. .16 - .21
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .06 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Balto. unit-ton. .85 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .51 - .54
others .....unit-ton. .87 - .84
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $3.03 per ton; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.

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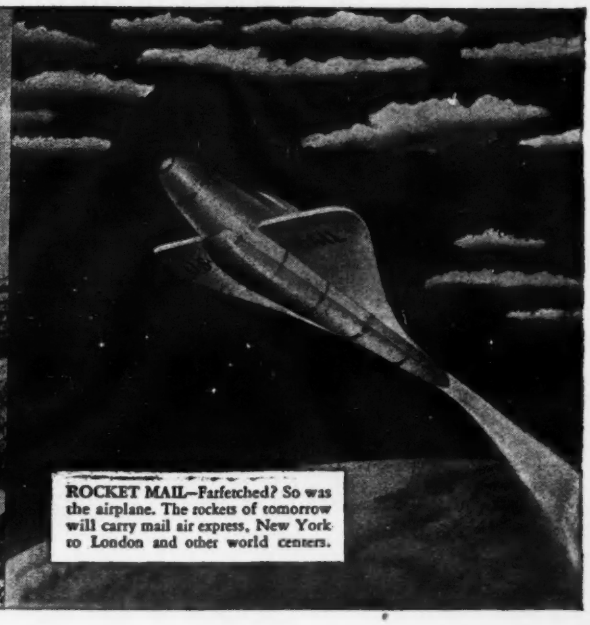
ROCKETS TO VICTORY! With rocket bombs and portable launchers, Allied soldiers entrench for deadly "rocketeering" against the enemy.



ROCKET MAIL—Farfetched? So was the airplane. The rockets of tomorrow will carry mail air express, New York to London and other world centers.

Today ... Solvay Alkalies are a vital, basic factor in the construction of war materiel. Caustic Soda, Soda Ash and many other related products are now being supplied from three strategically located plants. Established in 1881, Solvay is America's largest source of quality alkalies.

Tomorrow ... Solvay products will contribute immeasurably to the advancement of all American industry. With extensive resources, facilities, and experience, Solvay will continue to manufacture the finest alkalies, and will serve industry with comprehensive information and technical service.

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* *The Solvay Process Company employs salt, limestone and ammonia to make Soda Ash, from which basic material Caustic Soda and other alkalies are derived.*

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE • CAUSTIC POTASH
MODIFIED SODAS • AMMONIUM BICARBONATE
SODIUM NITRITE • PARA-DICHLOROBENZENE
CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE • SALT
POTASSIUM CARBONATE

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New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Syracuse

Superphosphate, triple, 40% or more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida.. unit-ton. .63 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .70 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .75 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E Tampa, Fla.
Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized
Sweet basil, bls., Calif.....lb. .75 - .76

T

Talc, dom., ordinary grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works .....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks.ton.17.50 -43.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works .....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works, ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l. works .....ton.15.00 - —
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York bgs., c.l., works, ton.13.00 - —
fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85 - 99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
imp. Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,7] edible, tanks.....lb. .09⅞- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08⅝- —
special, loose .....lb. .08¼- —
sulphonated, 35%, (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05⅝- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l....lb. .06⅞- .07
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l....lb. .07⅝- .07⅛
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ½c. higher.

Tamarind, bbls. .....lb. .13 - .14
Tankage,[1] animal, feed grd., 9-11% ammon., bulk, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1,5] Brazil, bgs..lb. .06½- .07¼
Java, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil,[3,6] 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .26½- .27½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .28½- .29¾
25%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .30 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .32 - —
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara,[1] powd., c.l., ex dock.. long ton.77.25 -112.75
Tara powder price based on ocean frt. at $12, insurance $1, per long ton.
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .52¾- .56
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .44 - .50
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works, lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrallin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate,[6] 90%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] dms., 25-lb. lots, lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams or more..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French type, bls., Pacific Coast..lb. .90 - .92
Spanish, bls.....lb. .16½- .17
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms.....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
crystals,[6] bgs., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] .....lb. .52 - —
Bolivian .....lb. .63½- —
Straits .....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6] bbls.....lb. .54 - .55
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,4] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15¼- .15¾
nonchalking,[1,5] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- .17¼
plain,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
Titanium hydride, cns., works..lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium, base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Calcium, base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Calcium-rutile base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Magnesium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works, lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .78 - .82
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return, works..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, ret. dms., works, gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls., lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs., lots, oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .27 - .32
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs. .....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, cns., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .53 - .55
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .49 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, frt. alld. .....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld...lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, frt. alld.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene, l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] tech., cns., works..lb. .28 - .39½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .40 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works...lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .90 - —
Trimethylolpropane, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[2] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[3] 99-99.7% dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls..lb. .12 - .12½
Haitian, bls., Miami or New Orleans..lb. .09 - .09½
Madras, bgs. .....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, ret. dms....gal. .87½- .88½
sulphate-wood, ret. dms....gal. .65½- .76
Turpentine, wood,[1] d.d., dms., East..gal. .65 - .70
tanks, East .....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., ret. dms., East, gal. .80 - .83
tanks, East .....gal. .74 - .75

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium,[6] oxide, black, bgs...lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works, or Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton.59.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopeville, Va., NH_3, ton.112.80 - —
usual Atlantic and Gulf ports, NH_3..ton.116.80 - —
C and D prices for Urea-ammonia liquor are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.
Urunday, c.l., ex dock, in bond, lb. .05 - —
Urunday price based on ocean frt., at $12, insurance $1, per lb.
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .19 - .20

V

Valerian root, NF, bls.....lb. .52 - .58
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —

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THE extra protection of the "Hercules" is due to its patented cork-cushioning construction, which suspends the carboy and absorbs impact force. The result is a reduction in bottle-breakage to an absolute minimum. Cork-cushioning eliminates the need for additional packing material such as hay or wool, and thus reduces the weight. The snug shape and the cork resilience makes your packing problems a cinch! No skilled labor is required. Just drop the carboy in — It's packed!

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Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins.....lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins.....lb. No stocks
Vanillin,[1] ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more, lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., works...lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Ether, bots., 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), bots., mil. units. .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol)
E (see Alphatocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide)
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).

Whiting, limestone, wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l...ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l., ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Witch-hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mash, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .23
Levant, bgs.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xanthorrhiza, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .85 - .86
Xylol,[6] (xylene), indus., ret. dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West Minnequa, Colo...gal. .27 - —
10°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .30 - —
Xylol, 5°, ret. dms., works...gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .37 - —
3°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .42 - —
Xylol petroleum solvent, ret. dms., No. N. J..gal. .26 - —

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns..lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .22 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other State and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, bxs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton lots, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c.; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas), 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Yellow Dutch pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs., lb. 2.56 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.58 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l.....lb. .0845- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0865- —
Oxide, iron, nat., bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0685- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc,[6] bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .16 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contract..lb. .16 - —
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .21 - .25
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis..oz. 3.00 - 5.75
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .35 - .36

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works...lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs. .....lb. .29 - —

—*Continued on page 48*

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Wattle bark,[1] E. African, bgs., f.a.s..ton.53.00 - —
S. Afr., bgs., f.a.s.....ton.53.00 - —
Extract,[1] liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05¼- .05¾
tanks .....lb. .04¾- .05¼
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock..lb. .05505- .05845
S. Afr., tannin, ex dock, lb. .0572- .0597
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, micro-crystilline).
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton lots..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton lots..lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton lots.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton lots....lb. .57 - —
crude, pure, African, bgs., ton lots..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .41 - .43
Western hemisphere, bgs., ton lots..lb. .44¾ Nom.
ref.d, USP, bricks, bgs., ton lots..lb. .53½- —
discs., bgs., ton lots....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton lots.....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton lots..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton lots.....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton lots....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. .35 - .36
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .41 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼- .81¼
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton lots.lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots, lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .93¼
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¼- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
Carnauba wax, powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton lots..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., ton lots..lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., ton lots..lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Micro-crystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
amber, ctns., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .13 - .13¾
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .16½- .17½
190°-195° m.p., A. S. T. M., black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .29 - .29¼
Montan, domestic, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton lots....lb. .49½- .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
powdered ouricury prices same as candelilla.
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .14 - .15
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works, ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., works, ton. 7.00 - 9.00

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Reconstruction Is Due

Reconversion is not going to solve the economic problems of this country, or of any other after the war. The very meaning of the word—a return to the *status quo ante*—is against its satisfactory and successful application to what is ahead. Business is going to need more or less converting from the job of supplying the war to that of catering to the needs of peacetime. What it is going to need in very large measure is reconstruction. It must go forward: and the old wagon just can not keep up with the procession.

The United States went through one historical period of reconstruction starting some eighty years ago. History does not hold up a mirror to the future, although many self-styled "leaders of the people" are adept as understudies in that reputed role. The lesson which the history of that intranational welter of reconstruction holds for the fast-approaching tomorrow is magnified by the universal internationality of the reconstruction that knocks at humanity's door. It also is distorted by the same influence. Therefore, it is impossible to define clearly the merits and the faults relatively of the economic policy which grew out of the problems of reconstruction after the war between the States and of those which are so earnestly advocated now as successors.

It is well argued that the measure of a standard of living is not the height of its cost. This argument is bolstered by the declaration that it loses none of its truth because the criterion of cost has been accepted through decades of continuous increase. There is no concrete comparison by which that argument can properly be appraised. It can only be conjectured what would be today's standard of living in this country if there had been no increase in any of the contributing costs. In respect of a standard of living, the only value of a dollar is what it will buy, and that depends, not so much on the nature or extent of technical progress as on the cost thereof.

So, one of the questions that business in the United States must meet in the coming period of reconstruction is what high costs and consequent high selling prices contribute to the standard of living.

—O-P-D—

About Trade Agreements

What is the real value and effect of the trade agreement, or tariff bargain, practice in foreign trade policy? Who knows?

One of the most complicated jobs of reconstruction that will confront business after the war will be the recogging of the wheels of the machinery of world trade and the meshing of them in a smooth-running assembly. It must be obvious that all the wheels cannot be of the same size: yet, each nation is going to want the biggest one. It must be plain that a medley of national standards of cogging can never be smoothly or efficiently meshed. When free trade meets tariff protection, the inevitable result is badly stripped gears, usually on both sides.

The compromising of national ideas of cog cuts, wheel sizes, and gear ratios in world trade is already taking a variety of forms, as the purpose of creating a stable economic world peace grows. There are diehards in every camp, and with them are the spouters of generalities, the exponents of antiquated, wobbly based faiths, the asseveraters of half-truths, and the devotees of untried or irrelevant theories—all the camp-followers of every campaign in political economy. The compromising is based on expediency, not on facts.

In order that the hazards of theories and half-truths may be minimized in the congressional consideration of extension of tariff bargaining, it is highly important that domestic industries likely to be affected by such extension see to it that Congress is provided with a full and factual statement of their position. The other side has put in its case—and it is a strong one. Only by doing likewise can affected industries expect to get a fair hearing.

—O-P-D—

Prices Out of Control

Price-control has become a bigger "joke" than prohibition—and it is rapidly proving to be twice as costly in money and at least as detrimental in engendering disregard for law.

The reasons for this debacle are many. They start with the failure of Congress to provide adequate statutorial scope. They run through a big variety of administrative incompetence, inconsistence, and indecision. They stem largely from the inherent, inconsiderate opposition of the people of the United States to governmental regimentation. The last-named fault is the one which lies outside all powers or possibilities of governmental remedying. Laws can be changed. Administrative policies and personnels can be improved. But, neither the rule of law nor that of man can stop the people from puffing a cigaret while leaning up against a "No Smoking" sign; from sneering at the rubber-conserving restriction of automobile speed to 35 miles an hour; from paying 75 cents a gallon for gasoline or $1.50 per pound for steak, if only for the pride of crowing about being on the inside—no matter what it costs.

So, the Office of Price Administration is chasing wild geese when it seeks to get public cooperation toward the eradication of black markets. Sellers are "ready to go to war against OPA" because their profits are not what they would like. Buyers damn the agency because the only prices it keeps down are those of articles which nobody can supply.

Congress set up a price-control mechanism which didn't dare to ceil the profits of agriculture or the manufacturer's labor costs. So, the price-control structure has a fixed ceiling above an elevatable floor. As the floor has been raised, the distance between floor and ceiling has been decreased beyond the limits of comfortable existence. Obviously those who could not, therefore, stand upright were to be expected to stoop—and to make use of whatever might be available or adaptable for the relief of their cramped condition. They have found plenty!

Much noise attends the public discussion of the food situation. And the senate, in voting extension of the so-called "price-control" law, discarded the parity basis for farm prices, which at least is definite, and rolled in a cost-plus scheme which will be swayed by every shower, every hot spell, and every voracious bug—and the influence of all these will be elevating. The senate refused to open the same opportunity to manufacturers. These, therefore, must continue to do their stooping acts. And that will mean more trouble for OPA in, for example, the cotton apparel field: shirts will lose another 10 percent of their tails, gain another 50 percent in selling price, and drop several more degrees, if anything worse is possible, in quality of material.

Price-control is a farce insofar as consumer goods are concerned. Congress either must plug up the knotholes in the law, for no administration could make the present statute work, or vote everybody $2,500 a year to meet higher costs of living.

—O-P-D—

Relief for Transportation

The War Production Board's placing of the manufacturing of freight cars and contributory operations on the national production emergency list is an encouraging step. If the War Manpower Commission and other governmental agencies and "supergovernment" groups involved will contrive to man that important emergency production, things in general will be brighter.

Transportation not only has been a bottleneck for the flow of trade; sometimes it has had a cork in it. And the increasing debility of that branch of transportation which runs on rubber has piled upon the iron roads more than they could take care of if they, too, were not suffering from a physical rundown. Car shortages have rapidly been becoming permanent, while car needs continuously expand. Production of railroad rolling stock has not had the bureaucratic attention which the essentialness of rail transportation demands.

Materials for bigger and better supplies of freight cars—and locomotives—can be made available to a substantial degree. Manufacturing facilities can be found without seriously disrupting war production. There are men in plenty—in some places—as a result of industrial cutbacks and military releases. If the correlation of these three essentials runs into difficulty, the reason will be asininely dogmatic.

OPD—6-18-1945

TOP OF THE LIST...

A group of leading physicians was polled recently and asked which it considered most valuable among the drugs now used by the medical profession. At the top of the list, with the largest number of replies, was penicillin.

Two factors were undoubtedly influential in this recognition. The first is the remarkable effectiveness of penicillin in the treatment of a wide range of bacterial infections. The second is its freedom from toxicity.

If a list of penicillin producers were to be compiled on the basis of total output quantity, we at Chas. Pfizer and Company would head the rollcall. Yet quality is a consideration which has already outranked quantity in importance to our biological engineers.

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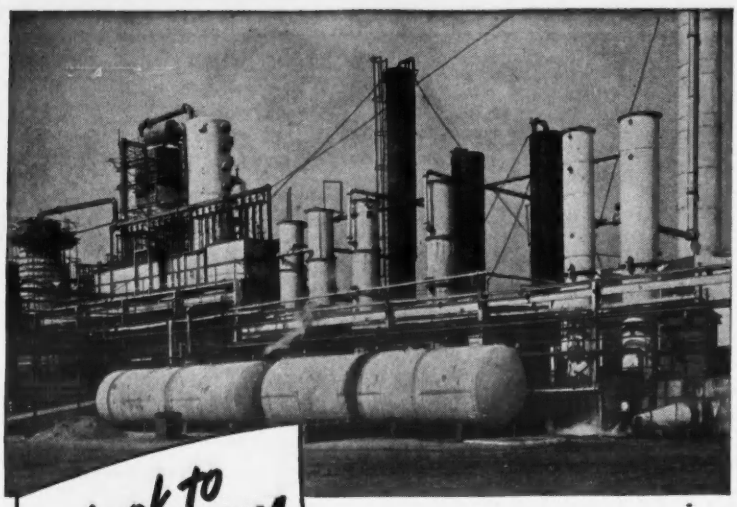

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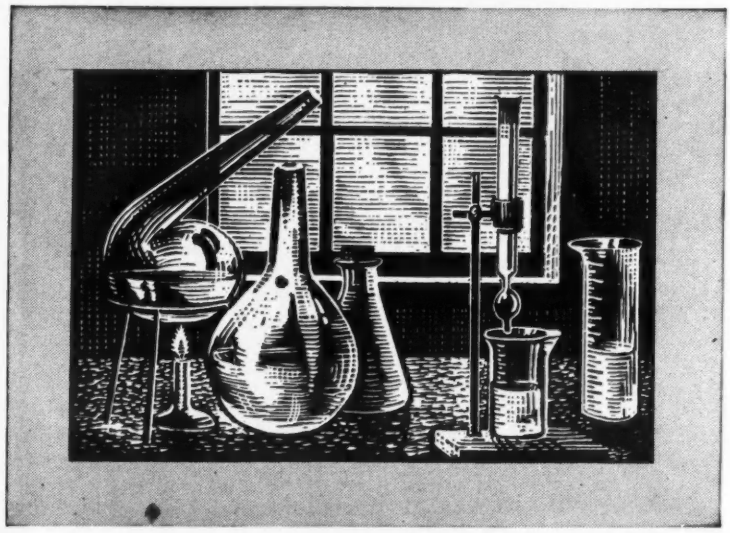

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Heavy Chemicals

Consumer interest in heavy chemicals has shown no evidence of relaxing so far this month. While it is believed that a lot of the current buying power is indirectly for the government, there is a vast amount of material passing into civilian industries. Many of the heavy tonnage items have their output overtaxed and the markets are distorted with inventories definitely low. The situation in calcium chloride is deplorable. Producers are swamped with an avalanche of buying orders that have been piling up since early last Spring. When it is taken into consideration that some of the largest producers are three months behind scheduled requirements, it seems doubtful if demand can be satisfied until some time in the Fall. Shipping conditions in soda ash were irregular. In some producing quarters it was stated that bulk light ash was in better shape while a somewhat tighter position had developed in bulk dense ash under a mounting demand from the glass industry. Shipments of packaged material were reported to average around a month behind scheduled requirements. The heavy call for caustic soda and the difficulty in moving container goods under the current manpower shortage have left the inventory position distinctly tight.

Sulphuric acid presented a little brighter picture in this area. Allocations have been met without difficulty and the market seemed to be working into an improved position regardless of the heavy call for military use. The same might be said of hydrofluoric acid only in this instance the container shortage has delayed deliveries. The improvement in the supply position of this acid has led to reports in the trade that government control over the anhydrous grade might be lifted in the near future. Civilian industries are not going to get much naphthenic acid until there is some curtailment in the military demand. Antimony oxide was under heavy pressure, although it looked as if the market situation might improve after the turn of the month when new producing facilities go into action. Continued stringency in phosphorus kept production of the pyrophosphates down as well as other chemicals using elementary phosphorus as a base.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 92.8 in the week ended June 9, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 87.9 in the previous week and 90.7 percent a year ago.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Prices Indexes

General Chemicals

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
169.0	169.0	169.0	169.6

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Aluminum — Substantial increases were registered in all parts of the aluminum industry during March with new records established for aluminum shapes, according to information released by WPB. For the first time since August 1944, virgin aluminum production topped 100,000,000 pounds. More than 106,000,000 pounds were produced, 16 percent higher than February. The recovery of metal from secondary sources continued at a high level and established a new record for the second time in three months. The 67,600,000 pounds received in March represented a 9 percent increase over January.

Antimony Oxide—Steady shipments of this chemical for flame-proofing materials required by the government have kept inventories low. It was expected that the supply position will be relieved to some extent after the turn of the month when new producing facilities will go into operation.

Calcium Chloride—Demand is so far ahead of production at the present time that it may be months before an even balance can be restored. Heavy buying throughout the Winter months prevented the accumulation of a stockpile and the market supply started the Spring period from scratch. Buying interest has been mounting all through the second quarter and at present some of the producers are three months behind scheduled requirements.

Copper—Production from primary and custom smelter sources totaled 74,249 tons of crude copper in May, compared with 74,392 tons in April. Stocks of refined copper held by producers at the end of May were 63,841 tons an increase of 8,388 tons for the month according to the Copper Institute. These stocks are said to be in addition to supplies held by government agencies. Shipments of refined copper to domestic consumers in May amounted to 139,203 tons, a decrease of 21,908 tons from April.

Copper Carbonate—Some cutback in government demand for mildew prevention has placed this market in a slightly better supply position. This may result in little broader approval of civilian requests.

Phosphates — Production of soda acid pyrophosphate has been curtailed by difficulty in securing phosphorus. Output of elementary phosphorus has been channeled mostly for military use and the amount made available for industry has remained relatively small. Meanwhile, a good demand for soda acid pyrophosphate has reached the market from the soapmakers and a steady inquiry for tetrasoda pyrophosphate has developed from commercial bakeries. Under such conditions, both markets have retained a definitely tight supply position.

Potash Carbonate—Production has been equal to the essential domestic requirements but was said to be somewhat short for export. The market's position is leaning toward normal under WPB regulation.

Potash Caustic—Dry forms continued to feel the pressure of recent lend-lease buying. Low inventories held the market position tight. Absence of export inquiry for the liquid grade has allowed that variety to develop a better supply position.

Soda Ash—Demand from the glassmakers seemed to have been sufficient to cause a somewhat tighter supply situation in dense soda ash. On the other hand light soda ash in bulk has improved its supply condition. There was no apparent change in material in paper bags. In some producing quarters it was stated that packaged material averaged about a month behind scheduled requirements.

Soda, Caustic—Supply position was reported tight for all grades. Demand was said to be mounting and, while of general character on the surface, it was believed a lot of tonnage was going indirectly for government materials. Some producers were not in as favorable position to handle the liquid grade as they were at the beginning of the month.

Soda Formate—Aside from its use in the manufacture of oxalic acid, demand from the leather tanneries, wallpaper and plating industries has not made much of a dent in producers' stocks of the technical grade. The supply situation was described as favorable.

Soda Oxalate—Has not shown much activity of late. The curtailment for pyrotechnic production has restricted one of the most important consuming channels. The leather industry has taken some material and so have the textile finishers.

Acids

Chromic — Shipments against allocated orders were reported to be about equal to current production. The low extent of inventories has left the market supply position tight.

Formic — Shortage of carboys has caused some difficulty in shipping this acid from works. As far as the supply of actual material is concerned, there seemed to be plenty to meet current consuming requirements.

Hydrofluoric — Shortage of containers has caused some delay in moving the anhydrous grade. The supply po-

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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sition was reported better and the trade seemed to be confident that controls would be lifted in the near future. Government requirements as well as allocations can be covered without much difficulty if containers can be secured.

Oxalic—Market conditions have uncovered no material change. Present inquiry appeared to be more civilian than government, but combined it has outdistanced present production. The scarcity for immediate and prompt shipments has forced buying interest into futures, and trade reports indicate that considerable business has been placed for shipment within 60 days. Regardless of the stringency, producers stated that any urgent essential requirements have been satisfied.

Sulphuric — While military shipments have made the supply position somewhat spotty, there has been improvement in some tight sections and the general tendency appeared toward betterment under WPB control. The superphosphate industry has expressed more concern over the labor shortage than acid.

Baltimore, June 15.—The situation with respect to production of sulphuric acid remained about the same, so that the output should more than suffice for the lessening war needs, the center for which has shifted more to the West. This leaves Eastern plants in a position to provide an increase for use of acid in commercial activities and industrial processes. Meanwhile, the market is about what it has been, though with a prospect of real competition probably brought nearer. As for the needs of the government, the return to the producers continues at the highs set in March three years ago, while the labor problem presents no materially changed aspects, as very few workers are required to operate the mechanical equipment of plants, which are almost entirely automatic.

Pegmatite Minerals in Mass.

More than 150 occurrences of pegmatites, potential sources of mica, feldspar, and spodumene, have been examined in Massachusetts since June 1, 1942, as part of a cooperative program carried out by the Geological Survey and the Massachusetts Department of Public Works for investigation of possible resources of minerals important to war industries.

Reports on two of the most promising areas in the State have already been made available. These are, the report on the "Mica deposits of Chester-Blandford State Forest area," which was mimeographed and distributed as Information Circular 2, by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works in 1944, and a report on the "Spodumene deposits of the Leominster-Sterling area," which was placed in open file at Washington, D. C., and Boston, Mass., in March, 1945.

St. Louis Filtration Plant to Start July 1

Operation in part of the $23,000,000 St. Louis filtration plant will begin July 1. The plant will have a rated capacity of 320,000,000 gallons of water daily. The plant was originally scheduled to be completed in 1942, but securing materials was held up by the failure to receive the approval of the War Production Board.

Atlas Powder Plans New Research Unit

The Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has appropriated $400,000 for construction of new units at its research laboratory.

Tankcar Demurrage Order Is Suspended

OPD Washington Bureau

The tankcar demurrage order, revised service order 263 of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which imposed progressively higher charges on delays in unloading of tankcars, was ordered suspended effective at 7 a.m. June 15, by ICC.

The commission has extended the expiration date of the order to November 1, so as to be able to bring it back into operation immediately should it become necessary.

Suspension of the order was made possible by a definite easing of the tankcar situation. It is believed that the situation may tighten up again later in the year under the increased movement of liquids to the West coast, and industries are being urged not to relax their efforts to speed up the turnarounds of cars.

Paint Technicians Get War Training Courses

Eighty-two men and women of the paint, varnish and lacquer plants in the New York area received their certificates upon the completion of the war training courses at New York University June 14. Assistant Dean Mason of the University acted as toastmaster at a dinner tendered the graduates by the companies for whom they work and the top executive of each of the companies acting as host for his own group.

Dr. H. Q. Gardner, director of the scientific section of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association at Washington; Ed H. Bucy, president of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association and Renshaw Smith, jr., chairman of the executive committee, were among the speakers. Dr. Joseph Mattiello, Dr. Maximilian Toch, Robert Kirk and Harry Shakespeare also made constructive suggestions to the graduating class.

Forty-six took the paint, varnish and lacquer fundamental technology course and thirty-six took the specialized production finishes formulations and raw materials course.

Chemical Research

—Continued from page 7

Metallurgical Engineering, who recently visited Germany on behalf of the government, gave a talk on his trip through Germany in a jeep.

Among the guests present were:

Dr. Ernest W. Reid, former director of the Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board; Dr. D. P. Morgan, director of WPB Chemicals Bureau, and Dr. A. F. Grant Cadenhead, interim general chairman of the Chemical Institute of Canada.

Westinghouse Electric Honors Purchasing Agent

Milton F. Meissner has received the Order of Merit of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Schenectady, N. Y., "for his capacity to meet without hesitation difficult problems in purchasing during a time of great change." Mr. Meissner, assistant to vice-president Andrew H. Phelps, who has charge of purchases and traffic, is a native of Plainfield, N. J. After being graduated from Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Pa., with highest honors in chemistry, he attended Princeton University, then went to Oxford University in England as a Rhodes Scholar. He received his Ph. D. in 1938 from Oxford.

Rust Preventive Developed

An antioxidant and rust preventive developed in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics a few years ago has since been greatly improved and is now used on a large scale for a number of purposes, including preservation of oil-well casings, according to trade reports reaching the Department of Commerce. The product was first used extensively for removing rust from large supplies of captured German equipment.

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The Boston Daily Globe
Daily Mirror
Lodgers Die in W. 42d St. Fire
Police Seek To Identify Victims
DAILY NEWS
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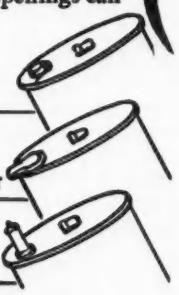

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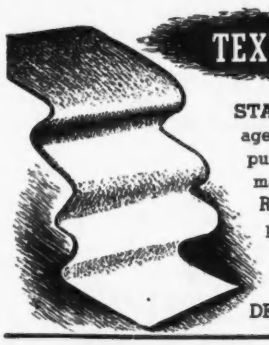
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Du Pont Fabrics, Finishes Department Reorganized

J. Warren Kinsman, general manager of the fabrics and finishes department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has announced a partial reorganization of the finishes division in preparation for postwar activities in view of several impending retirements in key positions.

E. S. Nickerson, assistant manager of the fabrics division, has been appointed general manager of the department; Dr. H. H. Hopkins, director of the Philadelphia laboratory, has been appointed manager of the finishes division, and Matt Denning, director of sales of the finishes division, has been made assistant manager of that division.

The three men whom they succeeded are making their own plans to retire from the company at various times during the next year or so, but will remain for the present to assist their successors in preparation for future activities of the department. They are J. J. Moosmann, succeeded by Mr. Nickerson; E. M. Flaherty, succeeded by Dr. Hopkins, and W. M. Zintl, succeeded by Mr. Denning.

H. R. Lounsbury, refinish sales manager, succeeds Matt Denning as director of sales and in turn is succeeded by D. E. Goldich, Midwest manager of refinishing sales. J. W. Nestor, assistant manager of industrial sales, has been appointed assistant director of sales, a new position.

R. R. Allen, manager, refinish sales, Philadelphia branch office, becomes assistant manager of refinish sales, a new position; J. B. Dietz succeeds Mr. Nestor as assistant manager, industrial sales, and S. L. McSorley, Midwest manager of trade sales, has been appointed assistant manager of trade sales, another new position.

In the Chicago office, Mr. McSorley was succeeded by H. R. Marsh, formerly supervisor of trade sales, and Mr. Goldich by A. P. Lins, formerly manager of the Chicago refinish store.

The five research laboratories of the department are being constituted into a chemical division, the director of which will report to the departmental general management. As a result the following additional appointments are made:—

John Marshall, director of the chemical section, finishes division, appointed director of the new chemical division; Dr. J. Dorman McBurney, director, Newburgh, N. Y., laboratory, appointed assistant director, chemical division; R. E. Thomas, formerly chemical superintendent, Newburgh, N. Y., appointed to succeed Dr. McBurney; J. B. Bullitt, jr., formerly assistant chemical director of the Philadelphia laboratory, to succeed Dr. Hopkins as director, Philadelphia laboratory, and P. B. Cochran, formerly patent technologist at the Parlin, N. J., laboratory, appointed assistant for patents to succeed E. H. Hollau, deceased.

There are no changes at the Fairfield, Conn., and Parlin, N. J., laboratories. Reestablishment of the Flint, Mich., finishes laboratory, and appointment of Dr. Roy B. Davis as its director were announced.

Dr. Davis, group leader on automotive enamels at the company's Philadelphia laboratory since 1941, will be succeeded by Dr. Peter B. Evans, who is returning to the fabrics and finishes department after eighteen months in the explosives department as a supervisor of training for technical work.

Dr. L. F. Stone will become research supervisor at the Flint laboratory under Dr. Davis. Dr. Stone has been chemical supervisor of the Flint and Toledo finishes plants for two years.

Gets Monsanto Post

Henry V. Moss has been transferred from the research laboratory of Monsanto Chemical Company in Carondelet, Mo., to Anniston, Ala., as supervisor of inorganic research. All research activities at Carondelet have been moved to Anniston to improve co-ordination of the two sections.

Chemical Salesmen's Golf Reservations Swell

More than 100 members and guests have already registered for the initial golf tournament of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry to be held at the Plainfield Country Club, Plainfield, N. J., June 19. Reservations are in charge of William Harmon, of the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J.

D.G. Woolf Leaves Textile Research Group

Douglas G. Woolf has resigned as first vice-president and director of information and economic research for the Textile Research Institute, effective June 20. Before joining the institute on October 15, 1943, he was for twenty-seven years on "The Textile World" and for fourteen years its chief editor. He plans to move to California and to devote time to writing.

Fertilzer Tag Sales: May

	Equivalent tons May 1945	May 1944	Jan.-May 1945
Virginia	55,298	35,072	366,386
North Carolina	81,478	92,087	1,123,387
South Carolina	37,800	37,836	639,668
Georgia	34,745	46,786	852,430
Florida	71,513	78,878	401,925
Alabama	29,500	9,150	593,650
Mississippi	40,200	15,522	299,617
Tennessee	37,575	33,025	211,225
Arkansas	15,750	7,600	95,650
Louisiana	11,550	7,550	123,736
Texas	15,200	9,000	138,235
Oklahoma	300	600	14,962
Total South	430,909	373,106	4,860,871
Indiana	33,466	24,737	177,914
Illinois	20,964	19,600	134,389
Kentucky	33,075	28,623	204,533
Missouri	2,870	4,764	85,887
Kansas	.....	525	13,865
Total Midwest	90,375	78,249	616,588
Grand total	521,284	451,355	5,477,459

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, has changed its name to Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

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HYDRAZINE HYDRATE
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SODIUM SULFIDE
60-62%
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Canadian Chemists

—Continued from page 7

have the universities take care of pure research; government carry on through the intermediate steps; and private enterprise see to the technical application of discoveries. It was his feeling that government would be required to fill in many roles until the industrial development of Canada had progressed farther and until other means of adequately serving small business had been provided. He, too, urged the setting up of technical service. He also pointed out the value of semipublic institutions, such as Mellon, and Battelle in the United States.

Universities' Needs

The manner in which universities can serve to coordinate scientific endeavors and supply men for research roles was outlined by Dr. D. L. Thomson, of McGill University. He subscribed to the belief that more men are needed to utilize scientific discoveries than are necessary to make them. But, the great need of universities is funds in order that the problems of groups and those of individuals may be solved without undue emphasis on narrow interests.

An outline of the wartime services of science and scientists in Great Britain was given by Dr. Alexander King, of the British Commonwealth Scientific Mission at Washington. He also noted the value to scientists of the knowledge of public affairs and their roles therein which was acquired through wartime contacts. These relations and the international collaboration which has grown out of war's needs should not be allowed to disappear, he said. Dr. King asked also attention to the fact that, despite the degree of fundamental discovery in Britain, so few of these discoveries were developed to the production stage in that country. The value of collaboration that had been proved internationally should not be lost in relations between enterprises and between sciences. He noted the development of DDT to make his point of the value of teamwork. Stressing the need for improving the technical level of industry, the speaker advocated collective research for small businesses on the basis of proportionate assessments and closer ties with the universities in which there should be more teaching of science.

The results of coordination of agricultural research in Canada were reviewed by Dr. J. M. Swaine, of the Department of Agriculture. The department has a research staff of 317; maintains forty laboratories in the various Provinces; and operates about 200 stations. Problems are handled by teams. Collaboration is carried on with academic and public institutions. The working conditions are good; they are getting better; and they are effective. A summary of soil surveys, entomological studies, including DDT and 666, and work in phytopathology was given. The research work of the department ranges from fundamental to fully applied, although it looks to universities for service on the pure side in which members of the department personnel participate. Extension work for practical application is effective but still inadequate.

Other Research Angles

Discussion of research came up at other sessions. At one luncheon, at which Imperial Oil, Ltd., was host, R. V. Le Sueur, president of the company, told of the utilization of research in the petroleum industry from field exploration through well production and transportation to the many angles of refining. Research, he said, is essential to the meeting of management's responsibilities to stockholders, employees, and the public. Industry is to become a battle of science, he declared; so it must encourage and support fundamental scientific pursuits in universities and elsewhere. Its research program should be systematic and open to participation by all.

The great problem of industrial research is personnel, said Robert T. Baldwin, secretary of the Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, New York. The personal equation is hard to analyze. The tendency toward specialization, aggravated by the fact that research offers too much for one person to absorb, has a narrowing effect on an operator's qualifications. These need widening. Coordination with engineering is necessary—and so is horsesense, and ability to foresee needs and to apply what is at hand. A better general understanding of science is needed. Mr. Baldwin told of research functioning by industrial corporations, endowed groups, colleges, professors, consultants, trade groups, government laboratories, and private individuals. He declared that not enough attention was given to inorganic chemistry and to physics, and he deplored the inadequacy of statistical data with reference to the results of research.

Research on Refinement

The influence of the changing world on the economic position of research was examined by Gilbert E. Jackson, consultant in economics and journalist, in relation to the customary extensive reliance of Canada on export trade. He stressed particularly the fact that Canada has exported its materials in their natural or other cheapest form, leaving their enhancement to foreign skills. The markets were inelastic, although active, and their purchasing power has been lost through the war, as has also the ability of Great Britain to provide credit bases. He urged domestic refining and processing of raw materials as a means toward more elastic markets and larger national income. This requires the development of scientific research in application to industries located with due regard for sources of raw materials and problems of transportation.

Manpower is a big problem in research because of the severe competition from the United States, where the compensation of trained workers is higher. Mr. Jackson urged expansion of scientific education and the adoption of an adequate scale of compensation for competent workers. He admitted inability to meet salary scales in the United States, but had faith that trained men could be kept at home by the providing of attractive jobs and the instilling of recognition of their obligation to the land that trained them.

The wisdom and necessity of learning to make better use of raw materials and the products of chemical manufacturing were stressed by A. F. G. Cadenhead, interim chairman, in his salutatorial address at the inaugural session. They were emphasized on a number of occasions during the conference.

Scientists' Services

Scientists have been the saviors of civilization in the war, said W. P. Dobson, chairman of the Canadian Council of Professional Engineers; they face a problem of what they can do and how in the new world which must be anticipated. Their responsibilities lie in competent service in their particular fields and in citizenship. In the latter they can contribute much by way of the scientific attitude of mind and its characteristic unbiased judgments. An influence for good can be exerted through the professional and technical societies in coordinated groups of advisers for government and the public.

The Canadian Council of Professional Engineers is representative, through their presidents, of eight national organizations, from architecture to zymotics. It is designed for quick action in the manner of the medical societies. It maintains continuous contact with governmental agencies. Some of the matters currently among its agenda are uniform requirements for licensure, reciprocity in licensure, and collective bargaining.

Scientific service by way of industry

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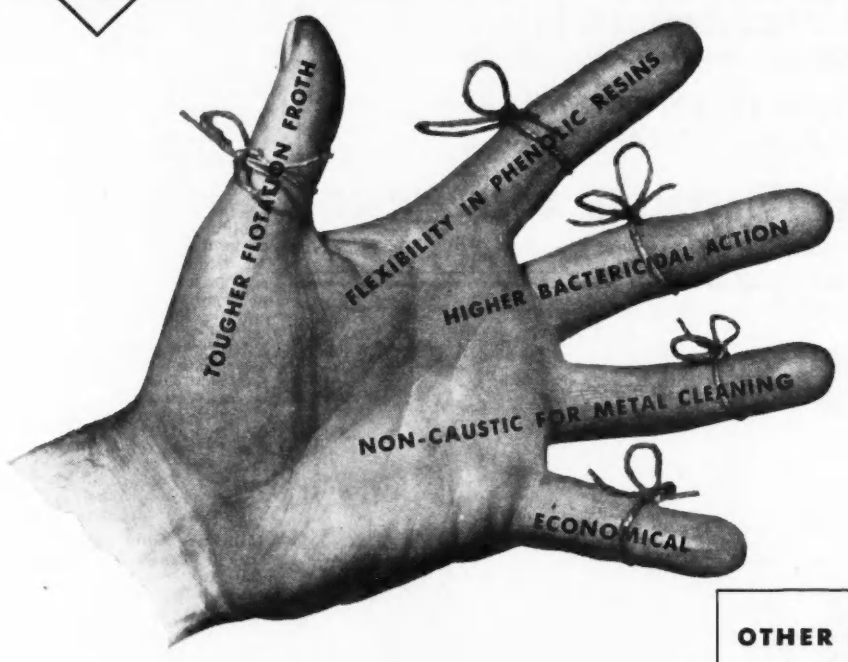

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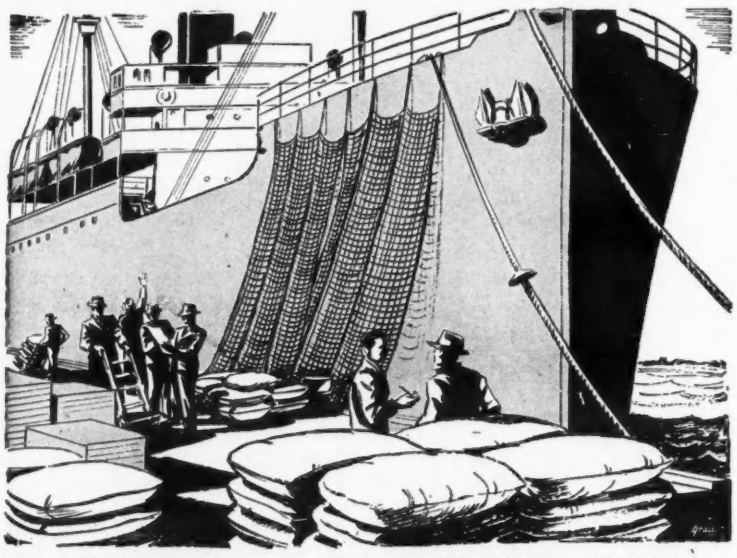

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Fulton Bags carry through. It takes a tough moisture resistant bag to get there in good shape, protecting its contents under all loading and shipping conditions. The waterproof paper lined cotton and burlap must be of even strength—the bag seaming must be dependable and stand up under the pressure of weight and handling. Our plants have supplied millions of bags for use in combat areas. Back here at home bags must move a long list of essentials ranging from hygroscopic chemicals to food items. Many Fulton Waterproof Paper Lined Bags are replacing containers made of critical materials—metal drums, wooden boxes and barrels. We will continue to serve for war and the home front to the limit of our ability.

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Manufacturers Since 1870
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Minneapolis New York New Orleans Kansas City, Kan.

was explained by Commander K. S. Maclachlan, president and managing director of the Standard Chemical Company, in an address on "Fallacies and Facts Concerning the Canadian Pulp and Paper Industry." This industry, he said, strives to give to the people the greatest economic benefits from Canada's more than 400,000 square-miles of forests. Its endeavor is to conserve through use. It does not destroy. He contrasted the annual loss of 700,000,000 cubic-feet of wood through the depredations of fire, fungi, disease, and insects, protection against which is woefully inadequate.

The Canadian pulp and paper industry represents an investment of $665,000,000. It has a favorable trade balance of $300,000,000 a year, Commander Maclachlan said. Still it has a large need for governmental assistance in conservation beyond its practices of selective thinning, which have doubled the size of forest crops. The industry provides work for 100,000 men. It has the greatest net value among Canadian industries. Its products are many. Its research institute provides an effective blender of work by government, universities, and the industry, and has taken up the challenge of better utilizing its by-products and waste material in the production of chemicals.

Technical Topics

The eight technical sessions of the conference were crowded in attendance and interesting in programs. They comprised agriculture, biology, education, engineering, protective coatings, pure chemistry, rubber, and textiles.

Chemurugy of Tobacco

L. E. Gilmore, of the Experimental Farms Service, reported that fiberboard, a black soap, and lustrous stains could be made from tobacco. It also was a source of, in addition to nicotine, citric (16 percent), malic (8 percent), and pectinic (22 percent) acids, chlorophyl, and furfural.

Linseed Oil Polymerization

O. S. Privett and R. B. Pringle, of Macdonald College, reported the following conclusions from study of optimum conditions for the high-temperature polymerization of alkali-refined linseed oil, prior to solvent segregation:—

1—In isothermal polymerization there is a linear relationship between the refractive index of the oil and the time of heating, up to the stage at which the curve flattens out (equilibrium point).

2—The time required to reach the equilibrium and the refractive index and acetone solubility of the oil at this equilibrium, appear to be a function of temperature.

3—For linseed oil there is a fixed limit of polymer aggregate in relation to acetone solubility, which is indicated by the refractive index.

The object of their investigation under the Swift Canadian Company scholarship, was to establish the optimum conditions of poymerization and solvent segregation of linseed oil for the production of a "nonreverting," edible shortening and an improved drying oil.

Milkweed Gum

R. W. Watson, of the National Research Council, reported that pod hulls of *Asclepias syriaca* L. when cooked in 1.5 percent sodium hydroxide solution at 15 pounds steam pressure for thirty minutes, washed to pH 9 on a Trommel screen, and agglomerated in pebble mills, yielded a gum containing 83.4 percent of resin (acetone extract), 7.3 percent of rubber (benzene extract), a small amount of water-soluble material, and 9 percent of residue. Glycerides of fatty acids (stearic and palmitic, 8 percent; oleic, 50 percent; linoleic, 40 percent; and linolenic, 2 percent) composed 52 percent to 58 percent of the acetone extract. Five percent of hydroxy acids and small amounts of an essential oil and free fatty acids were present in the undried gum. Resin acids were absent. The unsaponifiable portion (42 percent to 48 percent) contained 70 percent of alpha-amyrin, and small amounts of sterol and wax. Calcium oxalate, soaps, and a hexose were isolated from the aqueous extract. The residue consisted of lignin, cellulose, inorganic materials, and a trace of protein.

Vitamin Potencies of Codliver Oil

L. I. Pugsley, C. A. Morrell, and J. T. Kelly, of the Department of National Health and Welfare, reported that increases of vitamins A and D in codliver oil ran parallel; their content in an oil varied inversely with the proportionate weight of liver to fish and the oil content of the liver; the content of vitamins A and D decreased as the fishing season advanced from June to October; the content of vitamins was in direct ratio to the age of the fish.

G. A. Grant, P. C. Trussell, and E. R. Richardson, of Ayerst, McKenna & Harrison, reported on the effects of various culture mediums on the production of streptothricin and streptomycin.

Wilfred Patterson, of Merck & Co., presented a plan for the progressive supplementing of college teaching of science with vacation-period employment in relevant processes.

Butanediol Fermentation

J. D. Leslie, of the National Research Council, reported various factors and conclusions from pilot-plant studies of fermentative production of 2:3-butanediol from wheat. The yield of diol and ethanol ran 16 pounds per bushel and indicated a commercial cost of $1.80 per imperial gallon for the diol on a scale of 500,000 gallons a year. Variables in enzyme inoculant were noted. Contamination must be avoided. Turkey red oil will prevent foaming. Calcium carbonate will control pH, but ammonia is better. Getting rid of acetic acid and nitrogenous compounds is a problem. Starch is not so good as grain as raw material.

Natural Gas Fractionation

G. W. Govier, of the University of Alberta, described a process and apparatus for the separation of the higher hydrocarbons of natural gas (propane and above) by means of the adsorptive properties of activated charcoal. Because of its low concentration of these components, fractionation of Alberta gas by the usual methods is not economic. Coconut char with a carbon tetrachloride test of 8 to 9 is used. The gas is passed through at low pressure; the percentage of the fractions is measured by their heat of adsorption. When the propane-plus range is reached in the residual flow, the apparatus is stopped, and the adsorbate is blown out with steam and dried with magnesium chlorate. The recovery of the higher hydrocarbons runs from 90 percent up.

Film-Drying Phenomena

George Fearnley, of International Paints (Canada), Ltd., contributed a paper on "Changes in the Composition of Films During Drying," declaring that the oxygen added does not satisfy all the double bonds in the oil vehicle. Acid values run along with the age and the metal content of the drier used. The weight effects of metals in driers vary, and the composition change in the films is influenced by the nature of the volatile component and the volume of volatilization.

The protective coatings group was one of the first to proceed with the institute plan of divisional organization. It recommended to the council the following executive or director group:—L. Firing and Charles Skinner, Montreal; A. R. Stewart, Toronto; M. G. Michaels, Ottawa, and Paul Godbout, Quebec. One member from a Western Province was yet to be named.

The institute scheme also embraces geographic sections. Among those already active are Hamilton, Manitoba, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Saguenay, Sarnia, Shawinigan, and Toronto. Student chapters are being established at all scientific teaching institutions.

Various entertainment features were formally provided for the conference visitors. Among these the outstanding were an inspection of La Citadelle, Quebec's ancient and still used fortress, with a reception by the commanding officer of M.D. No. 5, Brigadier Edmond Blais, cocktails, and music by the band of the Royal 22d Regiment; the annual dinner, at which Chairman A. F. G. Cadenhead presided, and Hon. Maurice Duplessis, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, spoke interestingly on various aspects of politico-economics; and the reception by the institute's first president, Dr. R. R. McLaughlin.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. Wilmington shops, Wilmington, Del., has received the Army-Navy "E" Production Award.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Sales of fertilizer tax tags in May continued to increase over last year's level. Aggregate sales for the month in 17 States reporting to the National Fertilizer Association showed a 15 percent increase over May 1944. Sales in the first five months of this year exceeded the corresponding period of 1944 by 383,000 tons. Gains were reported in all states except Louisiana and Kansas and the declines in these two were comparatively small. Tag sales in the current fiscal year are at a new all-time high point. July-May sales are 435,000 tons larger than in the first eleven months of last fiscal year. These figures indicate that a new peak on a calendar year basis may be registered in 1945, which would make the seventh consecutive year in which tonnage is larger than the preceding year.

Production of superphosphate at 120 plants which report operations to N. F. A. totaled 453,865 tons basis 18 percent a-p-a in April, representing an increase of 6 percent over April 1944. The increase was through a larger production of normal superphosphate as decreases were registered in both wet base material and triplesuperphosphate. The increase in April was sufficient to bring total production in the first four months of this year practically up to the January-April output of 1944.

Contract prices for potash that prevailed over the past year have been extended by one of the producers over 1945-46 season.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate—Interest from fertilizer mixers is mounting in this material for future shipment. It seemed likely that many will take advantage of the 30 percent tonnage offer made available over the next three months.

Bone Meal—Buying interest has passed from the fertilizer to the feeding industry. The continued scarcity of stocks has kept trading at a minimum basis.

Castor Pomace—Relatively short arrivals of castor beans have kept oil production down with a resultant low output of pomace. The market was particularly shy of any offerings for nearby shipment.

Dried Blood—Occasional sales of carlots at ceiling prices were reported for feeding use. The fertilizer trade is out temporarily. Short stocks held the market position very tight.

Fish Scrap—Demand was reported excellent for both scrap and meal, with some business placed in the former at ceiling prices but on a when-and-if proviso.

Soda Nitrate—Continued in steady demand for both imported and domesti grades. While the use of these materials was restricted to direct application, there was a satisfactory movement of ordnance by-product material for mixing purposes.

Tankage—Importations of over 6,000 cakes of rendered tankage were noted and also over 2,500 greave cakes. According to reports, this material was sold to arrive. Domestic stock gave no sign of easement from the former tight supply position. Only occasional sales were reported at ceiling prices.

Phosphates

Agricultural Slag—Bureau of Mines reports that 75,907 tons of blast-furnace screened slag was used for agricultural purposes in 1944. The average value was $1.02 per ton.

Phosphate Rock—Buying interest from acidulators and for export was reported active with plenty of material in sight to satisfy requirements. The movement from mines has suffered from the boxcar shortage which at times has reached the acute stage in Florida. Hauling of the grain crop has diverted a lot of freight cars West instead of South.

Superphosphate—Production of normal superphosphate 18 percent a-p-a basis in April was given at 431,230 tons by the National Fertilizer Association. Production of wet basis 18 percent was 1,960 tons and concentrated 45 percent amounted to 8,270 tons, making a complete total of 453,865 tons, reduced to 18 percent a-p-a. This compares with 428,534 tons for April, 1944. Stocks at the close of April were 506,196 tons of 18 percent against 513,936 tons at the end of April a year ago. The amount used by mixers in April was 250,839 tons compared with 185,939 tons for the same month last year.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

Fertilizer Materials

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Potashes

Contract prices for 1945-46 have been announced from at least one prominent producing source. A letter sent to the consuming trade states that prices, terms and conditions on the price schedule dated May 1, 1944 (with all dates in the schedule advanced one year), will be continued for the fertilizer year ending May 31, 1946. Prices were announced last year around May 1. The ending of the European war and the delay in WPB allocations have been causes which made this year's announcement late.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, June 15.—Bookings on nitrogen for the coming season have been heavy, especially on sulphate of ammonia, on solutions and on ammonium nitrate. Domestic producers of nitrogenous tankage are issuing contracts for approximately 50 percent of what they sold their customers last year. It is expected that the full tonnage will be delivered during the season.

Baltimore, June, 15.—Menhaden catch off the Virginia Capes and Chespeake Bay not so good. Wind and rough water have restricted operations. There are about 15 boats working. A lot of material has been sold to farmers who hauled it away in their own trucks.

Chicago, June 15. — Active interest was noted in nitrogenous fertilizer materials. Buyers have taken virtually all the material offered. Livestock receipts were somewhat irregular, without clearly defined trend, leaving some question as to effect on fertilizer products.

Los Angeles, June 15.—Stocks of practically all agricultural chemicals were extremely low in this area. One company had to close down because it was unable to get any sulphate of ammonia. The trade was anxiously awaiting the July allocations of materials.

Insecticides

Appearance of seasonal Summer weather had a tendency to stimulate the demand for insecticides and the market situation presented a more normal state of activity. Most damage to the fruit crop in surrounding areas has been severe and will probably be reflected in the amount of spray materials used. Replanting has offset most of the damage to truck crops and the peak demand for this class of insecticides may be later than usual. The overall supply situation has not varied greatly. Buyers who have delayed placing orders face the uncertainty of transportation delays and the ability of manufacturers to produce and package materials under the present manpower problem. Container difficulties have not improved, the shortage being rather acute in packaging the powdered forms of copper sulphate at the present time.

Because widespread use of DDT may have a decided effect on wildlife both directly and indirectly through its destruction of one of the integers in the biologic sum, the Fish and Wildlife Service is cooperating in a number of experiments designed to obtain more exact information as to its effect and use. Fish and Wildlife Service observers will be present this Summer at large scale experiments in Pennsylvania and Maryland and in the Province of Ontario, Canada. Additional laboratory experiments as to the effect of DDT on various species of animals are underway at the wildlife research laboratory at Patuxent.

—Continued on page 51

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

SUNSHINE STATE POTASH
A PRODUCT OF NEW MEXICO U.S.A.
MURIATE OF POTASH 62/63% K2O ALSO 50% K2O
MANURE SALTS 22% K2O MINIMUM
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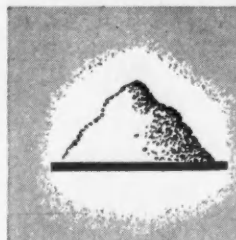
• SOUTHERN SALES OFFICE...Mortgage Guarantee Building, Atlanta, Ga.

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE

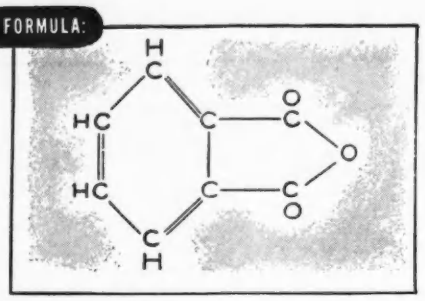


DEFINITION: Phthalic anhydride is the anhydride of phthalic acid (ortho dicarboxylic acid of benzene). It is a pure white chemical raw material in the form of small, free-flowing flakes.

HISTORY: Laurent and Marignac first obtained phthalic anhydride by warming phthalic acid with acetyl chloride.

FORMULA:

$C_8H_4O_3$



SOURCES: Phthalic acid was formerly prepared by oxidizing naphthalene with concentrated sulfuric acid in the presence of a small amount of mercury or mercuric sulfate. The anhydride is now manufactured catalytically by passing heated air and naphthalene vapor over vanadium pentoxide.

CHARACTERISTICS: Phthalic anhydride forms, on sublimation, long, tough crystalline needles which are slightly soluble in cold water and quite readily soluble in hot water to form phthalic acid. Minimum solidification point 130.5°C; boiling point 284°C.

USES: A raw material for many ester-type plasticizers for lacquers and industrial finishes. Basic material for anthraquinone, dyes, phenolphthalein, etc. Used in making synthetic alkyd resin finishes.

GRADES: Pure white flakes shipped in wooden barrels — even net weight 275 lbs. and in multiwall paper bags — even net weight 80 lbs.

NOTE: Deliveries today are restricted by the primary requirements of phthalic anhydride for war uses.

This is one of a series of advertisements presenting information on basic coal-tar chemicals.

Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
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Barrett

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

While basic coaltar chemicals have retained a tight market position in practically every instance, there were occasions in which consumers appeared to be getting a little better break in the approval of requests. The most prominent in this respect was benzol. According to trade reports, a little more material has reached civilian industries but a lot of requests were still denied. The heat was still on in naphthalene where an increased production of phthalic anhydride added pressure to an overtaxed output. Some sizable arrivals of cresylic acid have assisted in satisfying the heavy demand emanating mostly from the plastic industry and the makers of tricresylphosphate. Seasonal improvement was reported in the inquiry for dip oil. Phenol output continued below consuming requirements without much improvement in sight until there is a permanent breakdown in the benzol stringency.

Satisfactory production of toluol by some of the new plants supplying ordnance has assisted greatly in allowing output from other sources to reach essential industry. It was stated in the trade that if this production had not materialized, scarcely any toluol would have been available for protective coatings and other solvent uses. Government demand seemed to increase for xylol and the position looked somewhat tighter.

Anilin oil inventories continued low and no appreciable improvement could be noted in the market's supply condition. Heavy demand for phthalic anhydride has easily absorbed increased output and the market has not receded from its former tight position.

Steel operations for the week beginning June 11 were scheduled at 90 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 91.1 percent for the preceding week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago, the indicated rate was 95.3 percent. The present schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,648,500 net tons of ingots and castings, compared with 1,668,600 tons for the preceding week and 1,739,300 tons for the corresponding week in 1944.

Basic Products

Benzol—According to trade reports, consumers seem to be getting a little better break for this material. There are a lot of requests being denied but the supply situation appears to be permitting a little broader use. The active extent of both military and civilian demand held the market position tight.

Coaltar—Shipped under order M-297 when crude coaltar was essential for specific requirements. The fact that demand is running in excess of production held the market's position tight.

Creosote Oil—Heavy shipments for essential uses have kept inventories low. Demand has been mounting for processing wood necessary to promote the war program.

Cresylic Acid—Market's position has not changed appreciably. A lot of material is going into the manufacture of tricresylphosphate. There continued to be an active demand for plastics, carbon remover and disinfectants. Arrivals included nearly 3,000 drums of foreign acid.

Naphthalene—Increased production of phthalic anhydride has placed more pressure on the supply position of naphthalene. General demand has remained well above the production level and the present movement, aside from use in phthalic anhydride, has been confined to requirements considered most essential by WPB.

Phenol—Production reported to be meeting essential uses and that was about all. The position remained tight and will probably continue so until enough basic material is allocated to allow output to top consuming demand.

Toluol—While a lot of this material has found its way into solvents and protective coatings, the major movement has followed the military trail. It was contended that if increased production by new plants had not helped to supply ordnance, there would have been scarcely any material available for civilian requirements.

Xylol—Heavy demand for military and essential requirements for the war effort seemed to have placed this market under greater tension. The supply position looked tighter at the close of the week than at the beginning of the month.

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended June 9 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,053,880
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	27,280,936
Benzol	gals.	3,438,976
Coaltar	gals.	12,757,491
Creosote oil	gals.	709,982
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,686,207
Phenol	lbs.	199,682
Toluol	gals.	687,795
Xylol	gals.	155,309

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2

Hydrogenated Solvents

Enough cyclohexanone is moving to meet specific government requirements to permit any appreciable expansion in the supply for civilian use. This condition has been reflected in the maintenance of a tight market position. Cyclohexanol has felt the demand for cyclohexanone but cyclohexane has not been subjected to the same urgent call and has presented a much more normal condition.

Coaltar Acids

Anthanilic — Production at present not sufficient to ease supply position. Movement for use in making antraquinone and other dyestuffs has kept the market position tight.

Broenner's—Reported to be finding a steady outlet for essential wants of regular consumers. Production held down by stringency in basic materials and manpower.

Fumaric — Inquiry reported active for use in resinous compounds. Production has not been capable of meeting requirements and it is expected that WPB will establish a better balanced market.

Gamma—Supply position announced tight with output finding steady consumption in the manufacture of black and blue dyestuffs for essential requirements.

Maleic—Demand confined chiefly to the synthetic resin industry. Steady shipments have taken care of production and kept the supply position tight.

Sulphanilic — Continued to find use in several important dyestuffs, including the azo group and sulphur black. Supply position showed no sign of easement.

Other Intermediates

Anilin—Maintenance of heavy demand prevented any easement from the former tight position of anilin oil. Inventories were reported definitely low, with production held down by the shortage of benzol made available.

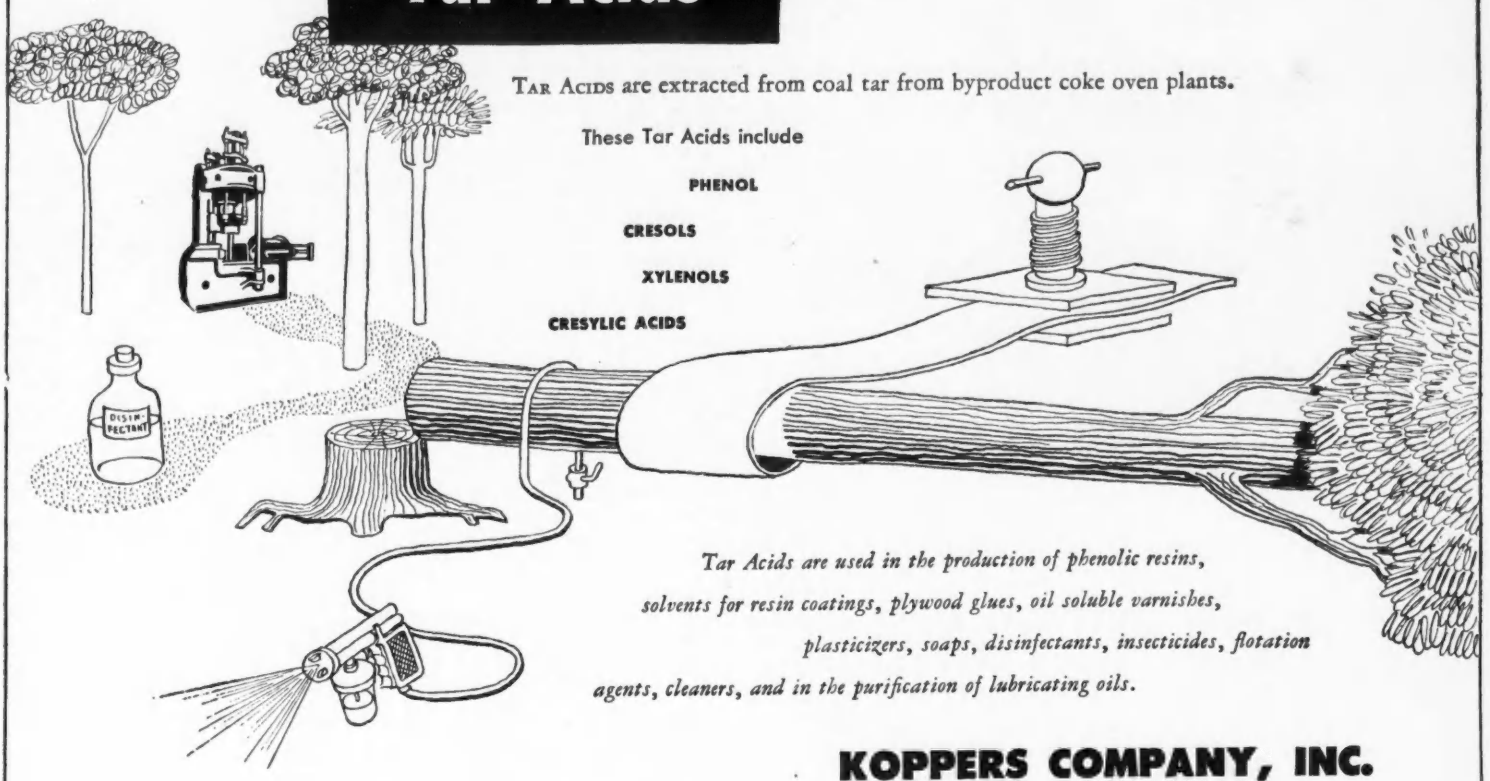
Dinitrobenzene — No improvement in supply position. Movement said to represent military requirements with little available for civilian use.

Dinitrophenol — Inventories remained low owing to withdrawals for

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

KOPPERS

Tar Acids



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These Tar Acids include

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CRESOLS

XYLENOLS

CRESYLIC ACIDS

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KOPPERS COMPANY, INC.

TAR AND CHEMICAL DIVISION • PITTSBURGH 19, PA.

essential requirements. Basic conditions kept production limited.

Diphenylamine—Miscellaneous demand has shown a tendency to increase while production has been held down by the shortage of anilin. Military requirements have received their full quota with remaining stocks divided among civilian industries, the amount depending upon their importance to the war effort.

Orthocresol — Position similar to other intermediates where demand is active and production is restricted through difficulty in receiving basic materials.

Phthalic Anhydride—Supply position did not reveal any visible signs of easement from recently increased production. Demand for use in the manufacture of synthetic resins was heavy and there was no reduction in the inquiry from other sources. At the close of the week, a tight, firm market was reported.

Coaltar Colors

Shipments, channeled mostly for government requirements, have continued to feature the dyestuff markets. The vat dyes have commanded the most attention and the movement has been steady enough to keep the available supply relatively low. The same condition has prevailed in the acid, direct and other varieties. In one quarter it was estimated that the combined output at present is probably exceeding 12,000,000 pounds a month.

Patents Register Established by Wallace

A public register of patents available for licensing will be established in the Patent Office of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., Henry A. Wallace, secretary of commerce, has announced. Registrations will be effected at the request of patent owners. They will be published when registered in the weekly Official Gazette of the Patent Office, which is available for review in many public libraries throughout the United States and otherwise given the widest possible publication.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

poration, and several score lesser known will have to go to Congress for their operating funds.

This bill is the outgrowth of the trip made last year to South America by Senator Hugh Butler of Nebraska, who blew the lid off when he came back about how public funds were being poured into S.A. in an effort to get rubber and quinine, and to build up goodwill without an adequate return for our efforts.

Litigation Time Limits

The house judiciary committee has begun consideration of a bill that may have an important bearing on the penalties imposed by the courts under several of the outstanding reform laws and other pre-New Deal acts. It is a bill (H. R. 2788) by Representative John W. Gwynne of Iowa to provide a uniform statute of limitations on the time within which suits may be brought for law violations. In the case of private suits, action would have to be brought within one year from the time when the cause accrued. The time limit for public actions is two years.

Should the bill become law—and there is an outside chance that it might—it would directly affect suits brought under such important laws as the Sherman act, the Webb-Pomerene export law, the FTC act, securities exchange act, fair labor standards act, public contracts act, and surplus property act—to name just a few. In all there are seventeen Federal statutes that have no time limit on the period within which violations might be considered in the courts.

An example of how the failure of the law to contain a limitations provision tends to operate was the case recently in the supreme court when it held that building attendants, such as janitors and maids, are covered by the wage-hour law because they are engaged in operations necessary to the production of goods.

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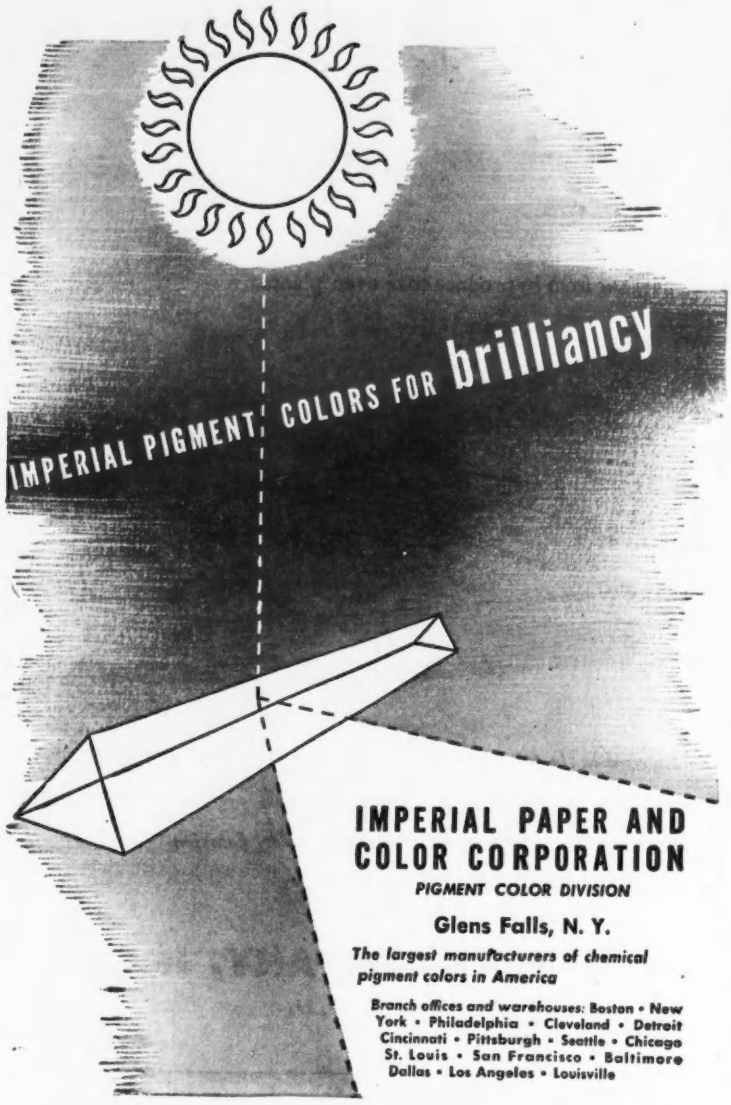
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Protective Coatings Materials

There have been some further evidences in a few industries within the past week of the federal government's desire to encourage a partial transfer of war production efforts to the making of more civilian goods, even in the midst of the war on Japan, through cutbacks in military orders and relaxation of material controls in some directions, made feasible and in some industries, made feasible and expedient by a slight tapering off of military requirements in certain lines since V-E Day. But none of these moves toward facilitating reconversion have yet been made in any of the lines directly affecting protective coatings or their ingredients, with the possible exception of aluminum and metallic zinc, which are now becoming more freely available for civilian use in making their pigments for exterior coverings. Slab zinc, however, remains under allocation control.

In other paint materials, particularly in other metal pigments, drying oils, chrome colors, anti-fouling chemicals, flame retardants and both natural and synthetic resins, the hugely expanding requirements of the war in the Far East for military and naval enduses are running well in excess of those ordered for the waging of the two-front war and hence are continuing to preclude all likelihood of a lifting or even an easing of controls over civilian uses until the ending of the war in the Pacific or at least until several months nearer its termination.

So far from seeing any modification of these controls, the past week has witnessed a further tightening of some of them and the placing of one additional set of synthetic resins—those in the coumarone-indene group—under complete allocation control, wherein the enduses are the governing factors in deciding which, if any, allocations are to be made for non-military purposes after July 1.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Despite some reduction in the lead requirements of the army, the limitations on the acquisition of metallic lead for the production of lead pigments for civilian consumption and most other non-military purposes, originally imposed at the outset of this year continue in force. And so WPB's action last week in authorizing the manufacture of approximately 3,000,000 additional collapsible tubes for civilian use has not benefited the pigment makers. Prices of pig lead have remained unaltered for the week June 8-15 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

Although WPB has announced that it has lifted all restrictions on the use of metallic zinc by revoking order M-11-b and its direction 1, and has thereby given all buyers of zinc a "hunting license" to seek out supplies which are still scarce, there has as yet been no inclination on the part of the government authorities to facilitate the procurement of zinc slabs by oxidizers and other zinc pigment makers by removing or modifying the requirements for their presentation of priorities in order to secure their quotas. Quotations for zinc slabs have continued unchanged for the week June 8-15 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

White Lead—Makers of paints for civilian enduses continue to clamor for more liberal allotments of this pigment, with generally poor results, as military requirements continue to absorb the bulk of all the available white pigments, leaving little or nothing for distribution among non-military consumers, despite the provisions made early in the year for supplying them on a limited scale.

Titanium—Unrated consumers continue to find the supplies of this pigment remaining for distribution among them, after all rated orders have been filled, of such negligible proportions as to be insufficient for meeting any except an infinitesimal fraction of their needs.

Zinc Oxide — Revocation of WPB order M-11-b and its direction 1, which latter had increased the number of permissible uses of zinc for coatings other than paint during the second and third quarters of 1945, has not proven of any benefit to the oxidizers, as this action by WPB has merely given zinc purchasers in general a "hunting license" to find the metallic zinc, which is still in tight supply, and has not lifted allocation control from zinc slabs, required in the making of French process lead free oxides for pigment.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Alphapinene, 1c. per gal.
Gum turpentine, 1c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos—Continues in considerable demand, with both Canadian and domestic types moving steadily into consumptive channels. An arrival of 3,400 bags additional is noted.

Chalk—A fair-sized buying movement is still under way in this material. Arrivals of 800 bags of precipitated chalk is reported.

Mica—Paint manufacturers are once more buying fairly extensively of wet-ground scrap mica and only a little less freely of the dryground grades The finely pulverized type is also in improved call. The recent establishment by OPA of higher price ceilings for all grades has not had any deterrent effect upon buying operations which, on the contrary, appear to have been stimulated thereby.

In the field of strategic mica, there have been two important developments within the past week. WPB has relaxed controls on the use of the smaller sizes of all qualities through an amendment to order M-101, inasmuch as these smaller sizes are now in ample supply for military and essential requirements, so that formal authorization is no longer required for their use. And the Foreign Economic Administration has made available to private importers the so-called phlogopite mica from Madagascar, hitherto reserved for purchase by Allied Governments since 1943, but the importation of this Madagascar mica remains subject to WPB import order M-63. Imports of 59 cases of unspecified mica have been noted.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Carbon Black—Although paint makers are still limited in their purchases of channel blacks to the uncompressed types, it now appears probable that the ban imposed on their buying of the so-called rubber grades, popularly described as beads, will soon be lifted or at least materially modified, as a result of downward readjustments in production of synthetic rubber auto tires and a consequent diminution of the takings of the tire manufacturers in these beaded types

Graphite—Ceylon graphite continues in especially short supply which WPB officials expect will be unrelieved throughout the Summer, although the military program which had been counted upon to consume large quantities in the hot weather months has now been postponed until the fourth quarter, inasmuch as this material will still be 10 percent short of requirements.

Driers and Flatteners

Tallates—Buying interest in these driers continues at high-tide levels, as paint and varnish makers, formerly employing naphthenates for this purpose in preparing their products for civilian consumption, are compelled by WPB's virtual ban on all but military enduses of the latter, to burn the tallates, thereby swelling to still larger proportions the purchasing movement in all of them.

Stearates—An unabated call for these flattening agents still constitutes the outstanding feature of the market, with several of the leading producers, whose plant capacities are already spoken for well ahead, unable to ac-

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

STEARATES

Stocks at
- NEW YORK
- CHICAGO
- ST. LOUIS
- PHILADELPHIA
- DALLAS
- BOSTON
- SHAWNEE, OKLA.
- LOS ANGELES
- SAN FRANCISCO
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CHICAGO — Philip E. Calo Co.
CINCINNATI — Deeks & Sprinkel
CLEVELAND — S. S. Skelton
DETROIT — C. W. Hess Co.
HOUSTON — Joe Coulson Company
KANSAS CITY — John T. Kennedy Sales Co.
LOS ANGELES — Pitts & Loughlin
MONTREAL — Conant Company Ltd.
NEW ORLEANS — E. P. Lestrapes
PHILADELPHIA — Loos & Dilworth, Inc.
PITTSBURGH — Jos. A. Burns
PORTLAND, ORE — Miller & Zehrung Chem. Co.
SAN FRANCISCO — E. M. Walls
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cept any new orders except from old customers.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Spotlighting the upward trend of this material, which has reflected the greatly increased production cost within the past month, the lowest priced producer has somewhat belatedly announced an advance in his prices for the current period, June 10-July 9, amounting to 2 cents per pound and carrying them upward to a basis of 20 cents in tankcars, 21 cents in carload lots in drums and 21½ cents for less than carlots in drums. Additional announcements by other producers of this material have shown markups of one-tenth cent in two instances to bases of 20½ cents and 21.2 cents, respectively, in tankcars, while in a third instance revealing an against-the-trend reduction of seven-tenths cent to 21.1 cents in tankcars. Still another producer has changed his tankcar quotation for the new period from a basis of 21½ cents delivered, to 21½ cents f.o.b. works. And, as previously reported, one large producer exhibits an advance of three-tenths cent in his current period quotation to a basis of 20.3 cents in tankcars.

Dibutyl Sebacate—One of the three leading producers of this material, not hitherto reporting his prices for the June 10-July 9 period, has now announced an advance of 1 cent per pound in his quotations to a basis of 50 cents in tankcars, 51 cents in carload lots, 51½ cents in 10-drum lots, 52½ cents in 1 to 9 drum lots, and 57 cents in 1 to 5 gallon lots. Previously, as recorded in the June 11 issue of OPD, another manufacturer of this material had marked up his prices by a quarter cent per pound to a basis of 49½ cents in tankcars while the lowest-price producer had made no change in his quotations from the level of 46 cents per pound in tankcars.

Naval Stores

Rosin—A slightly larger release of gum rosin from old stocks and a steadily increasing flow of new crop gum into the distilling plants and thence, in the form of the oleoresinous product, into marketing channels, have sequelled the refusal of the Economoic Stabilizer to grant the request of the War Food Administration for the establishment of materially higher price ceilings on this commodity and the gradual realization on the part of producers and other suppliers that the bulk of their holdings and of the newly processed gum will have to be sold at the existing official ceiling prices, unless the Wherry amendment, designed to raise prices of all farm products, is enacted by Congress as part of the measure now before the U. S. Senate for extending the life of the Emergency Price Control Act for another year.

But, as virtually all the new offerings of gum rosin are being absorbed by the military establishment on priority orders, there is still little available for civilian enduses. And, as a substantial number of these preferred orders for military enduses remain to be filled before non-military orders can receive any consideration, it looks as if civilian needs will go begging for some time to come, especially as there is little or no likelihood that the 1945-1946 crop will run to any larger proportions than the unsatisfactory-sized 1944-1945 crop.

Savannah, June 15.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05
D	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12
E	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65
F	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
G	5.79	5.79	5.79	5.79	5.79
H	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81
I	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81
K	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85
M	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.87
N	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03
WG	6.28	6.28	6.28	6.28	6.28
WW	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
X	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
	Drums				
Sales	150	...	156	...	...
Receipts	90	253	197	124	199
Shipments	...	...	1,233	318	111
Stocks	5,133	5,386	4,350	4,156	4,136

Turpentine—With available supplies and offerings of gum turpentine steadily rising and proving adequate for current requirements, producers and other suppliers have lowered their prices a full cent per gallon to the 79½-cent level or a half cent below the CCC parity for June. The movement of the new crop gum to processing plants is expected to keep the supply sufficiently large for meeting current needs, unless the latter are swelled considerably. Despite unfounded rumors to the contrary, the Foreign Economic Administration is permitting export shipments of this product, although declining to issue licenses for the exportation of gum rosin.

Savannah, June 15.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons— Cents.	Sales.	Barrels— Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday	80	800	...	...	6,140
Tuesday	80	...	192	...	6,332
Wednesday	80	3,400	179	...	6,511
Thursday	80	...	55	159	6,407
Friday	79½	...	11	...	6,418

Synthetic Resins

Ester Gum—Shortages in supplies of both gum and wood rosins are continuing to hold production of this essential ingredient of many synthetic resins to levels far below the present urgent needs of all classes of consumers.

Coumarone-Indene Resins—WPB has ordered these resins, embracing those polymers and copolymers of polymerizable, unsaturated hydrocarbons known by various trade-names, under complete allocation control, beginning July 1, by making all of them subject to the provisions of general allocation order M-300 as appendix A materials. A small-order exemption of 500 pounds in the aggregate of all types per person per month has been granted in this connection. Each supplier seeking authorization to deliver these resins must file an application on form WPB-2946 on the twentieth day of the month before the proposed delivery month, and each person seeking authorization must file an application on form WPB-2945 on the fifteenth day before the requested allocation month.

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more equitable distribution of maleic oils and resins as well as of fumaric, "carbic" and penaerythritol oils and resins, WPB has amended schedule 103 of order M-300, so as to eliminate the use of preference ratings for the shipments of these chemicals, whose supplies are not adequate to meet all military and essential civilian needs, and so as to authorize their allocation according to enduse groupings listed in direction 2 to M-300.

Phosphate Plasticizers—In order to save both suppliers and consumers from considerable needless paper work, WPB has amended schedule 61 to order M-300, covering phosphate plasticizers, so as to transfer control from appendix A to appendix C types of control, whereby customers ordering up to 10,000 pounds of these plasticizers, except for quantities coming within the small-order exemption, are instructed to discontinue using form WPB-2945 in making applications for allocatons and are, instead, ordered to present enduse certificates to their suppliers.

Varnish Gums

Copal—With local stocks of Congo copal held down to rather small proportions by the absorption of recent arrivals by paint and varnish makers and by a temporary hiatus in shipments from the country of origin, the American importers are further distressed by delay in the issuance of import licenses for the third quarter of this year, which, they fear, may force them to withhold orders that they would like to place there immediately so as to negotiate at once for cargo space for shipments after July 1. Meanwhile, these importers and other suppliers have to obtain WPB authorizations for making deliveries.

Shellac—Difficulties in procuring satisfactory shipments of the new Bysaikhi crop shellac from the country of origin continue unrelieved, due chiefly to the delays in getting the material from the back-country regions, where it has been gathered and initially processed, to the coastline of India, particularly at Calcutta.

Glues and Binders

Casein—The supply situation in Argentine casein has been eased of late by the recent arrivals and arrangements made for more frequent shipments in the next few months, so that stocks on hand are now nearly, if not entirely, meeting current requirements of the paper-coaters, paint and plastic makers. But there has been no further easing of the market for this material. Domestic production, for this year, while rather small, is expected to equal last year's.

Glues—A further tightening of the supply situation in hide and processed bone glues is developing as processing plants show an inclination to taper off their output with the advent of hot weather.

General Electric Plastics Div. Advances Goldblum and Rice

The plastics division of the General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass., has appointed Dr. Kenneth B. Goldblum and Roger Rice group leaders in the research laboratory.

Dr. Goldblum, former group leader of the standards and testing section of the chemical laboratory, will serve as group leader in charge of the research and development section. Mr. Rice will act as group leader of the standards and testing section of the laboratory. Before joining the company in 1943 Mr. Rice was employed by the War Department as a plastics specialist.

Recent additions to the laboratory staff include David J. Morrison and Alex E. Holstein to the resin development group, John W. Wellman to the research and chemical development group, G. Marshall Naul to the laminating development group, and John W. Chapin to the chemical engineering group.

American-Marietta Names Gibson Production Adviser

William H. Gibson has been named technical and production adviser to the eight plants of the American- Marietta Company, Chicago. Arthur L. Gately who has been with the American-Marietta for twenty years has been made assistant superintendent of the Kankakee plant. Mr. Gibson had been superintendent of the Kankakee plant since 1940.

Reynolds Metals Plans Postwar Plastics Expansion

An extensive postwar building and research program is being planned for the plastics division of the Reynolds Metals Company at Gary, Ind. At present the division is engaged 100 percent in the production of several types of heat sealing, moisture proof war packaging material for the government, and is more than two months behind schedule due to the lack of help. The company plans to enlarge its experimental laboratories and begin extensive research work in the development of packaging materials.

Julius Shmookler Retiring As Mepham Plant Head

Julius Shmookler is retiring as plant superintendent of the George S. Mepham Corporation, pigment manufacturer, St. Louis, after forty years of service. He is sixty-seven years of age.

Plastics Institute Alumni Hears N.J. Connelly

Plastics Institute Alumni Association was addressed at its June 14 meeting by W. J. Connelly, manager of the consumer relations division of the Bakelite Corporation, New York. He discussed "Luminescence in Plastics."

Urea, Melamine Resins

—Continued from page 5

The committee indicated that additional production of the resins would be possible if some changes were made in existing facilities, and if more manpower were made available. WPB officials agreed to consider both of these problems in an effort to increase production of the urea and melamine aldehyde coatings resins. The members of the newly-formed committee follow:—

Dr. H. C. Cheetham, of the Resinous Products & Chemical Company, Phila.; Dr. Horace H. Hopkins, of E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; W. T. MacAdam, of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, N. Y.; C. J. O'Connor, of Reichhold Chemicals Inc., Detroit; Bernard W. Slater, of the Plaskon Division of Libbey-Owens Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio; F. A. Abbiati, of the Monsanto Chemical Co., Springfield, Mass.

Trade Briefs

Hart B. Leitenberger has been appointed eastern sales manager for J. M. Huber, Inc., New York.

Coloma Gypsum Mines is the firm name under which E. LeRoy Smith, Don M. Grist and Associates have published a certificate that they are conducting business at Fellows, Calif.

Adams Paint Products is the firm name under which Louis Gould has published a certificate that he is conducting a paint manufacturing business at 4862 West Adams boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

United Lacquer Company is the firm name under which Harbin M. Rousselot and Martin Goldflam have published a certificate that they are conducting business at 600 West Avenue Twenty-Six, Los Angeles, Calif.

Warren Lynch, formerly of the Baltimore Paint & Color Works, has taken up his duties as the new plant manager of the Atlantic Varnish & Paint Company, Richmond, Va. His predecessor, C. Raymond Hunter, has gone to Cleveland, Ohio, to join his father's contracting firm.

It's a Cinch
TO MAKE A PAINTER HAPPY

Give him a can of house paint pigmented with TITANOX-RC (rutile calcium pigment) and you'll have him "sold" for life. Its ease of application, high coverage and hiding will please him. His work will give exceptional satisfaction.

TITANOX-RC is one of the most popular titanium pigments, and there are good reasons why. It is a high bulking pigment at low cost. That means economy for manufacturer and painter. In addition it contributes to more durable coatings. That means longer film life.

Ask our Paint Service Department for details of notable results obtained with TITANOX-RC *on our test fences.*

HIGHEST VALUE

TITANOX-RC represents the highest value obtainable in a composite white pigment for low-cost outdoor paints.

OPACITY
WHITENESS
BRIGHTNESS
at low cost

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REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION, *Sole Sales Agent*
111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y. • 104 South Michigan Ave., Chicago 3, Illinois
350 Townsend Street, San Francisco 7, Cal. • 2472 Enterprise Street, Los Angeles 21, Cal.

Detroit Paint Club Elects Officers

Edward H. Dunn, of Berry Brothers, Inc., has been elected president of the Detroit Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association. William M. Russell, of the Monsanto Chemical Company, has been named vice-president. Charles W. Irwin, of the Shell Oil Company, has been named secretary and William R. Orth, of the Ditzler Color Division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, has been elected treasurer.

DDT in Paint Discussed

"Witcombings," published by the Witco Chemical Company, New York, in the June issue discusses DDT in paint. Publication also includes a feature, "New Ideas," which gives information on production and maintenance.

DRUMS RECONDITIONED

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Dr. William Krumbhaar, President — SOUTH KEARNY, N. J.

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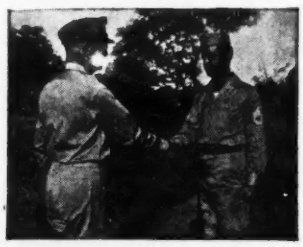


The Pace of Victory Permits Only A Congratulatory Handshake!

American Industry merits a decoration for its fine record in the Mighty 7th! But, as our newly decorated Pacific heroes return to combat, so industrial leaders are back into Bond action—consolidating Payroll Savings Plan gains!

Many are working to keep all new subscribers to the Payroll Savings Plan. By selective resolicitation each is being urged to maintain his Bond buying allotment. Many are also using selective resolicitation to urge all workers who increased their subscriptions to continue on this farsighted basis.

Help to curb inflationary pressures and harvest peacetime prosperity by holding your Payroll Savings Plan to the mark set in the Mighty 7th!

The Treasury Department acknowledges with appreciation the publication of this message by

OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER

This is an official U. S. Treasury advertisement prepared under the auspices of the Treasury Department and War Advertising Council

Current Prices

—*Continued from page 31*

Zinc arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.11¾- .13½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼- .13¾
Borate, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.12 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers' grade, bbls., works	lb.	.09¾- .10¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.35 - —
dms.	lb.	.40 - —
kgs.	lb.	.37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0315- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04¼- .04½
tanks, works	lb.	.0250- —
USP, dms	lb.	.30 - .31
jars	lb.	.35 - .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).		
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.33 - .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1035- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25 - .30
Hydrosulphite, dms., works	lb.	.16 - —
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.68 - 4.75
jars	lb.	4.40 - —
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.32 - .33
Metal,[1,6,8] (quotations in Protective Coatings market).		
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, dms.,	lb.	.16 - .19½
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½- —
American process, com'l, lead-free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½- —
leaded,[6] 50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07⅝- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¼- —
French process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¾- —
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.		
USP[6], ctns, c.l.	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¾- —
Resinate,[6] fused, 1% Zn, lump, dms.	lb.	.11 - .12
precipitated, 8.40% to 9% Zn, powd., dms.	lb.	.14½- .15
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 - .16
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.29 - —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.30 - .31
USP (same prices as tech.).		
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	3.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.15 - —
flake, bgs., c.l., same basis,	100 lbs.	3.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis,	100 lbs.	5.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.10 - —
Zinc sulphate, in bbls., 25c. higher.		
Sulphide,[1,5] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¾- —
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0585- —
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.0585- —
Fluorescent pigment, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.90 - 1.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06 - —
Zinc sulphide and pigments, prices ¼c. higher; bbl. prices than bgs.		Pac. coast ¼c. higher
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., qms.	lb.	.28 - .31
Tallate, 5% Zn, dms.	lb.	.09¾- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).		
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.65 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00 - 2.80
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.06¼- —
Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 - —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works,	lb.	7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works	ton.	75.00 -100.00
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07 - —
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works,	lb.	1.80 - 2.00

Synthetic Resins

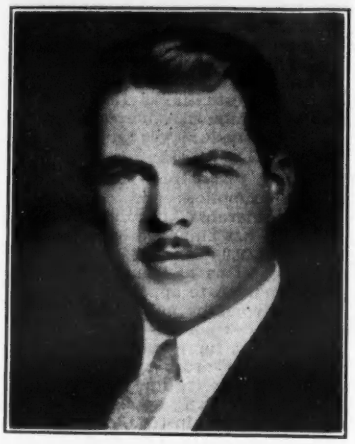
The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in OPD for June 4.

Columbian Carbon Plans 3 for 1 Stock Splitup

Columbian Carbon Company, New York, directors have voted to split the capital stock three-for-one, effective September 21, to stockholders of record September 11. The company has 537,406 shares outstanding at present. The splitup will not involve a change in the company's capital or surplus and it will be effected by issuing shareholders new certificates for two additional shares for each one held.

Cleveland Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association will hold a joint outing with the Cleveland Paint and Varnish Production Club June 23.

Made Vice-President



A. G. Frankenhoff, has been made vice-president and general manager of the Dicalite Company, Chicago. He has been affiliated with the company as manager of the central division since its inception and for the past eight years has been manager of the Eastern division. His headquarters remain in New York. E. T. Frankenhoff, vice-president of the company, has moved his headquarters from Chicago to Los Angeles. A. Frankenhoff is president of the company.

Vita-Var Gets Second 'E'

The Vita-Var Corporation, paint manufacturers, Newark, N. J., has won for the second time the Army-Navy Production Award for "meritorious services on the production front."

LIMEOLITH

Precipitated Calcium Carbonates

We offer a complete list of LIMEOLITH for paint, rubber, glass, cosmetics, feed and other uses. Guaranteed minimum of impurities and moisture assure easy use.

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★C Coated LIMEOLITH

★R Regular LIMEOLITH

We also furnish specially treated and extra fine grades. Write today for free samples and prices, stating requirements.

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KANSAS CITY LIMEOLITH CO.

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SICO

Ultramarine Blue
Alkali Blue Toner
Dyestuffs
Methyl Violet Toners
Blanc Fixe
Iron Blues
Para Toners
Toluidine Toners
Lithol Toners
Red Lake C Toners
Permanent Orange Toners
Pyrotone Red Toners
Barium Products

STANDARD ULTRAMARINE CO.

HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Tight supply situation continued to dominate the oils and fats market during the week. Demand was keen, but trading was limited to small lots and an occasional tank car. Prices were strong and if not under government control would advance sharply.

Orders for fats and oils for shipment to Europe have been steadily increasing, but were not being accepted because of the scarcity of supplies.

Large quantities of copra from the Philippines will be shipped to the United States within the next three to five months, it was predicted by the board chairman of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce. Little coconut oil was expected to be exported in the near future, however, because the large crushing mills have been destroyed.

Stocks of fats and oils were the lowest on March 31, 1945 since 1931, according to the Department of Agriculture. No major improvement in the domestic supply situation for oils and fats is likely until late Spring and Summer of 1946. By that time lard production, from 1945 Fall pigs, probably will be greater than the current Spring and Summer, and some copra may be arriving from the Philipines. European import demand for oils, fats and oilseeds is expected to be unusually strong until the Summer of 1946, when the harvest of crops begin. Tentative international allocations call for the shipment of substantial quantities of oils and fats out of world supplies to continential Europe. excluding Russia, in 1945, and shipments will probably be considerably less than half of the pre-war average of about 4,500,000,000 pounds. Supplies of oils and fats products for civilians in 1945 will be at the lowest levels in many years.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
193.3	193.3	193.3	194.0

Cottonseed Oil

Firm conditions featured this market during the week, although trading was slow. Production of crude oil was sold up and the season is nearing its close. Refiners were bidding at ceilings and scattered sales were reported. An excellent consuming demand continued for refined grades.

The 1944 support price program for cottonseed crop will be extended by the War Food Administration to cover the 1945 crop. The price is $55 per ton, f.o.b. shipping point in Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico, and $56 per ton, f.o.b. in all other producing states. The price reflects existing OPA ceiling prices on cottonseed products, which also remain unchanged.

Cottonseed oil consumption during May totaled 288,790 barrels, as compared with 265,010 barrels in April and 221,170 barrels, May last year. Visible supply of seed and oil was estimated at 1,293,400 barrels for May against 1,559,600 barrels in April and 1,116,800 barrels, May, 1944.

WFA reported the purchase of 2,700,000 pounds of cottonseed at 7½c. to 8c. per pound, f.o.b. Stoneville, Miss., on May 25.

Bleachable oil prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
July	....	....	14.31 bid
September	....	....	14.25 bid
October	....	....	14.10 bid
December	....	....	14.00 bid
March	....	....	13.90 bid
May	....	....	13.80-14.31

Total sales, none.

Cash, 14.31c. nom.

Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.; Valley, 12⅝c.; Texas, 12½c. f.o.b. works (all ceiling prices).

Linseed Oil

Steady demand for raw and special grades of oil has practically consumed the first allotment of some 30,000,000 pounds of raw oil recently released from the government stockpile. It was reported that additional commitments from the stockpile will be necessary by July 1 to meet requirements of enduse orders.

Locally circulated advices from the Argentine had it that approximately 9,500 tons of linseed oil had been purchased there at 9½ cents per pound, f.o.b. steamer by the United States Commercial Corporation. While the destination was not divulged, it was intimated that, if not the entire quantity, at least the bulk of the oil would be shipped to the United States.

Scarcity of flaxseed was further emphasized by the two-week shut down of a linseed oil crushing plant in the eastern area.

Minneapolis, June 13.—Crushers were augmenting their daily production with supplies drawn from the government stockpile and were able to maintain a fair semblance of a weekly supply because of this help.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-44	1944-43
This week	4,680,000	5,280,000
Since Sept. 1	184,270,000	256,190,000

Flaxseed—Seed receipts declined of late. Crushers operating about 50 percent of capacity.

Minneapolis, June 13.—Seed receipts dropped off in the Northwest market with crushers finding it difficult to divide the small daily offerings. It was estimated that 2,000,000 bushels of flaxseed remained in the country on May 15, but local experts are now inclined to reduce this figure to less than 1,000,000 bushels. Plantings continued through the week and many expect that flaxseed will be planted up until July 1 if weather is favorable in the northern part of the flax belt. The crop situation was still quite mixed and experts have been scouring the country for some kind of definite news in planted acreages and condition of the seed in the ground.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts— 1945-44		Shipments— 1944-43	
This week	81,000	216,000	39,000	52,500
Since Sept. 1	11,166,300	20,951,000	1,873,000	2,651,500

Flaxseed markets at Minneapolis and Duluth during the week were unchanged at $3.10 (ceiling) per bushel for spot and forward deliveries.

Buenos Aires, June 15.—Seed shipments totaled 189,000 bushels to United Kingdom during the week. Visible supply of seed was placed at 3,937,000 bushels. Flaxseed shipments not quoted.

Hull, June 15.—Bombay, £34¾, June; Calcutta, £32¼, May; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Active demand continued against former contracts and priority orders. Producers sold up and restricting sales to government requirements.

Oiticica—Steady buying interest noted for spot delivery. Available supplies not liberal and closely held at former quotations. Recent heavy arrivals were delivered against previous contracts.

Olive—While inquiry was excellent, trading was inactive because of scarcity of supplies. Importers were still awaiting offers for shipment from primary sources.

Peanut—Refiners were bidding ceiling for crude. Sales were light and scattered.

Soybean—Sales of occasional tankcars of crude were noted at ceilings. Refiners were bidding at ceilings and demand exceeds the supply.

Atlanta, June 13—Vegetable oil production is about over and there is little, if any, cottonseed oil unsold. Only limited amount of peanut and soy oils traded due to scarcity of supplies. Refiners continue in market at ceiling prices. Demand for meals continued in excess of supplies, and the industry is facing an acute shortage of high protein meals. Ceiling prices freely bid for any shipment, but southeastern processors of soy beans, peanuts and cottonseed have just about sold their estimated production over the next 90 days.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Little of new interest developed in this market during the week. Supplies continued scarce and trading was light at ceilings. Deliveries against former orders were in urgent request.

Lard—The bulk of the output continued to be taken for military use. Sales for civilian requirements were

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

STEARIC ACID
OLEIC ACID
(Red Oil)
DISTILLED
FATTY ACIDS
Animal
and
Vegetable
RUFATS
(Hydrogenated
Fatty Acids)
WILSON & CO INC
WILSON-MARTIN DIV.
SNYDER AND SWANSON ST.
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STEARIC ACID
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Available in either cake or flake form
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(OLEIC ACID)
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Codes: Yoppa Robinsons, Bentleys ABC, 5th Edition Peerless

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COLOR: DARK AMBER
PETROLEUM SULPHONATES
AMCON TRADING CORPORATION
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RED OIL STEARIC ACID
Saponified — Distilled
HYDROGENATED FATTY ACIDS
(HYDREX)
Cottonseed Oil Fatty Acids
Palm Oil Fatty Acids
Corn Oil Fatty Acids
Specialty Fatty Acids
Glycerine — Pitch — White Oleine
FACTORIES
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OPD—6-18-1945 49

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STEARIC ACID
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Also
Slab Stearic Acid
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Fatty Acids
Glycerine
Pitch—and
Special Fatty
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Dept. E-6 Established 1855 Syracuse, N.Y.
Spermaceti Red Oil Glycerine
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STORAGE TANKS

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INDIA

confined to limited quantities. Prices were strong at ceilings.

A specific allowance of one-quarter cent per pound has been established for lard packed in 56-pound wood or fiber boxes for sales to war procurement agencies, the Office of Price Administration announced, effective June 18. The new allowance replaces the previous method for computing packaging allowances, and should simplify industry compliance with the fats and oils regulation, OPA said.

Tallow—Curtailed production continued to limit trading. Consuming demand still active with business confined to occasional carlots at ceilings. Reports from the Argentine state that inquiry for tallow from Europe has broadened with Spain overbidding American buyers. Production of tallow was seriously reduced by the drought during the summer. Quotas for domestic consumption will probably be increased to 70 percent of the output. Limited supplies available for export were readily absorbed at advancing prices by adjoining South American countries. Matadero tallows were above levels that United Kingdom would pay for these grades.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Inquiry was active, but trading was limited to priority orders. Prices firm at ceilings.

Stearic Acid—Inability of obtaining domestic material has increased consuming inquiry for foreign grades. Producers were sold up and supplies continued scarce. Market strong at ceilings.

Chicago, June 13—Business in fatty acids has been of moderate volume. Market firm. Corn oil, double distilled, Chicago, quoted at 11c. per pound, tankcar; coconut oil, distilled, 18c. to 18½c. per pound, tankcar; cottonseed oil, double distilled, delivered, 11¾c. per pound, tankcar; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3½c. to 3¾c.

Animal Oils

Degras—All grades continued in excellent demand, but with supplies scarce, business was limited. Market was strong at ceilings. Arrivals of 250 drums of crude were noted from England during the week.

Neatsfoot Oil—Producers were sold up and were doling out small quantities at ceilings.

Oleo Oil—Market was firm, with demand exceeding the supply. Production was limited and sold well ahead.

Fish Oils

Menhaden—Refiners were bidding at ceilings for crude oil for future delivery. Some business was booked recently at ceilings, but producers were disposed to hold off. Refined oil was firm and in some quarters offers for September - December delivery have been withdrawn.

Baltimore, June 14.—Menhaden fishing during the last week in the Chesapeake Bay and off the Virginia capes had a decided turn for the worse, because of stormy weather. The catch of the fifteen boats amounted to about as much as the haul of a single craft under favorable circumstances. The catch off Florida was reported fair and poor off North Carolina. Crude oil remains firm at 8.9c. per pound, with the demand excellent.

Sardine—Market was quiet but strong under an active demand for crude. Refiners were bidding for crude at ceilings.

Los Angeles, June 13.—Crude oil was quiet this week. Recent sales were made at the ceiling.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Buyers bidding at ceilings with offerings limited to occasional carlots. Some mills in the South were reported closed for the season.

Linseed Meal—Light production moving against former contracts. Resale offerings scarce and in excellent request.

Minneapolis, June 13.—Meal buyers were avid for light June offerings and shipping orders were given with purchases as buyers wanted meal immediately to fill out protein needs.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-44	1944-43
This week	8,250,000	12,720,000
Since Sept. 1	126,970,000	259,280,000

Peanut Meal—Scattered sales were noted in the South at ceilings. Bids in the market for all positions.

Soybean Meal—Consumers showing a good inquiry. Production sold up and offerings were scarce.

Waxes

Beeswax — Arrivals totaled 1,095 blocks and 405 bags during the week. Market continued strong under an active demand and limited offerings for shipment from abroad. Supplies on spot scarce.

Candelilla—Market continued firm here and Mexico. Supplies on spot have been cleaned up and offers from primary centers were scarce. Inquiry was fairly active.

Carnauba—No offerings from Brazil kept this market inactive. Buying interest continued urgent, but offerings from Brazil were unavailable.

OPA notified advisory committee of vegetable wax importers, June 15, that there is no justification for removal of domestic resale ceilings on carnauba wax or on purchases made abroad.

Ouricury—Conditions in this market were firm and unchanged. Offerings from Brazil were reported nil. Bids at ceilings attracted little attention.

American Cyanamid Names Gorman, Ballard to Posts

The fertilizer division of the American Cyanamid Company, New York, has appointed James Gorman a divisional sales manager. Mr. Gorman, affiliated with the company since 1927, will handle all sales of cyanamid for agricultural purposes in the Eastern half of the United States. George F. Ballard has been named a divisional sales manager in charge of all sales of Florida pebble phosphate rock for acidulation and ground phosphate rock for both mixing and direct application. Mr. Ballard has been with the company since 1932.

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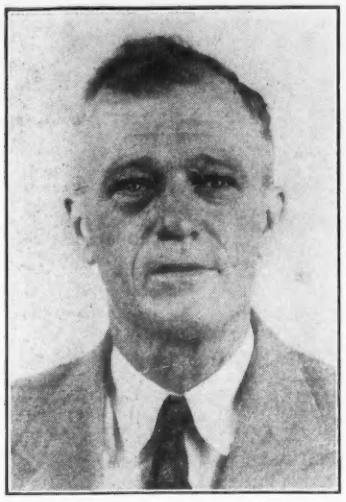

J.C.P. Helm has been succeeded by H.L. Roschen as secretary of the American Oil Chemists Society, after serving twenty years in that office. He also has relinquished the office of treasurer to John P. Harris, after a similar tenure.

Neville Names Lambert Midwest Sales Agent

The Neville Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has appointed the newly-organized E. P. Lambert Company as a sales representative in the Midwest. The firm will handle the sale of Neville's coumaron resins, plasticizers, solvents and other coaltar chemicals in the Midwest. The new company, with offices at First Central Tower, Akron 8, Ohio, has been formed by E. P. Lambert, for many years manager of the Akron office of Charles T. Wilson Company, to render personalized sales service to the rubber industry.

Irving Chase, Jr., Wins Promotion at Saipan

Irving Edgar Chase, jr., son of Irving E. Chase, in charge of sales for the William Neuberg Company, chemicals, New York, received a field promotion as first lieutenant at Saipan. Lieut. Chase was formerly employed in the New York office of the Stauffer Chemical Company. He enlisted in the air-corps twenty days after Pearl Harbor and took officers training at Yale University. At the time of his field promotion, he was flying a superfortress B-29.

Continental Can Names Flugge to Research Post

S. L. Flugge, formerly manager of manufacturing research for Continental Can Company, has been appointed director of container research, according to Allen L. Malone, general manager of research. Mr. Flugge assumes the post previously held by C. E. Maier, who has been named assistant to Paul E. Pearson, vice-president in charge of equipment, development and research. Mr. Flugge joined Continental Can in 1928.

Chicago Drug, Chemical Group to Play Golf

The Chicago Drug and Chemical Association has announced that golf tournaments will be held June 26 and 27 at Olympia Fields, July 20 at Sunset Ridge and August 7 at Midlothian.

Calif. Oil Producers Name Conservation Chairman

Joseph Jensen, of the Tide Water Associated Oil Company, Los Angeles, has been named chairman of the conservation committee of the California Oil Producers.

Steel Barrel Output Up

Production of heavy steel barrels and drums in April, 1945, was 1,971,726, compared with 1,944,804 for March, 1945, and 1,610,042 for April, 1944, according to the Bureau of Census. Shipments were 1,971,434 for April, 1945, as against 1,943,747 for March, 1945, and 1,610,442 for April, 1944. Stocks at the end of the month totaled 53,077. Output of light type steel barrels and drums in April, 1945, reached 541,699 compared with 325,013 last year. Shipments were 543,383 for April, 1945, compared with 594,969 for March, 1945, and 341,330 for April, 1944, while unfilled orders at the end of the month were 2,203,516.

Agricultural Chemicals

—Continued from page 41

Sulphur and Pyrites

While some relaxation in the call for sulphur may be experienced during the readjustment of sulphuric acid for high octane gasoline in the military shift from the East to the South Pacific, the current demand has remained heavy. The supply has continued favorable for prompt mine shipments but transportation facilities have not always proved capable of cooperating. Uncertain shipping conditions have limited activity in Spanish pyrites. Prices were unchanged.

Cottonseed Crushings Report: May

Cottonseed received at mills, crushed, and held, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out and held from August 1 through May 31, 1945, as compared with the preceding period, according to the Census Bureau, were as follows:—

Cottonseed

	Tons	
	1944-45	1943-44
Receipts	[1]4,287,726	3,915,306
Crushed	4,001,500	3,826,293
On hand May 31	397,062	177,789

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
	1944-45	1943-44
Produced	1,241,671,000	1,195,471,000
Shipped	1,229,781,000	1,185,195,000
On hand May 31	[2]95,305,000	65,143,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
	1944-45	1943-44
Produced	[3]1,089,120,000	1,085,104,000
Shipped	.....	.....
On hand May 31	[4]310,944,000	333,188,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
	1944-45	1943-44
Produced	1,837,396	1,775,116
Shipped	1,766,457	1,744,164
On hand May 31	98,089	49,494

Hulls

	Tons	
	1944-45	1943-44
Produced	927,423	894,911
Shipped	868,171	880,606
On hand May 31	74,045	26,269

Linters

	Bales	
	1944-45	1943-44
Produced	[5]1,171,355	1,142,217
Shipped	1,177,751	1,107,324
On hand May 31	[6]55,524	170,820

[1] Includes 7,400 tons and 1,560 tons destroyed during 1944-45 and 1943-44, respectively, but does not include 118,256 and 90,336 tons on hand August 1, 1944, and 1943, nor 73,033 and 48,817 tons reshipped during the seasons 1944-45 and 1943-44.

[2] Includes 20,526,000 pounds at oil mills, 66,608,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 8,171,000 pounds in transit.

[3] Produced from 1,177,980,000 pounds of crude oil.

[4] Includes 306,357,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 4,587,000 pounds held elsewhere and in transit.

[5] Includes 224,072 bales first cut, 883,344 bales second cut, and 63,939 bales mill run.

[6] Includes 16,790 bales first cut, 35,969 bales second cut, and 2,765 bales mill run.

Lever to Redeem Debentures

Advices from London state that Lever Bros. and Uni Lever N V have decided to redeem the entire outstanding 4 percent consolidated debentures on October 1, 1945 amounting to £1,784,753.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Slowly but with a certain degree of definiteness price movements increase in the market for drugs and fine chemicals. Last week, quotations on argols, codliver oil, and dibutyl phthalate were advanced, while those on aloin and quicksilver were reduced. Furthermore, here and there in the market as a whole individual materials have developed signs of possible change in price basis and such signs are expected more and more to become important market influences as supply and demand readjusts itself to altered conditions arising from the shift of war emphasis to the Far East.

Codliver oil was in the curious position of showing true basic price strength even as arrivals of imports expand. The fact was that oil arriving was almost entirely owned by manufacturing consumers. Also, European nations have entered the world market and now compete for oil at the few points it may be bought. Norway has a fishing fleet to operate and oil to sell, but restoration of trade seems to await resumption of business by private initiative.

The sugar situation was just short of desperate. Sugar trade representatives protested the export of sugar to foreign industrial concerns at the expense of the manufacturers and canners. The House committee investigating the food crisis received sugar shortage protests last week.

The War Production Board revised its estimate of 1945 alcohol requirements. The revision was downward and established 548,000,000 gallons as the needed amount. It also said that the stockpile at the end of the year would be about 103 600,000 gallons but that 60,000,000 gallons would be enough. Hence, talk of extending whiskey production after July 31 was heard. It was also suggested that shipments of industrial alcohol to Russia might be resumed. Lend-lease shipments to that country stopped some time back but Russia is said to need alcohol for her explosives and synthetic rubber industries.

Acetone—Possible reduction in consumption for war products may eventually bring an easing of supplies and make the item more readily available to a larger number of consumers.

Acid, Citric—The outlook was dark. Conditions do not in the least suggest even a slow increase in available stocks. Production by the fermentation method faces a steadily dwindling supply of sugar. Resumption of major imports from Hawaii is distinctly problematical, especially since the shift of the entire war shipment of essential materials to the Pacific may continue the crisis in shipping space.

Acid, Tartaric — Raw materials should begin to reach this country more steadily and in larger quantities now that the end of war in Europe may permit allocation of more space on ships. It may well be, also, that former importers of acid made in Italy and France once more will be able to compete locally.

Alcohol—The War Production Board has revised its estimate of war and essential civilian requirements of alcohol in 1945. The revised figure is 548,000,000 gallons, which compares with the 658,000,000-gallon estimate made before V-E Day. Lend-lease shipments, now virtually stopped, are not expected to be generally resumed. However, shipments of alcohol to Russia may be resumed. The requirement of the synthetic rubber program is set at 51,000,000 gallons. Revising its estimate of the size of the stockpile at the end of 1945, WPB set the figure of 103,600,000 gallons of 190-proof industrial alcohol. WPB appears to believe that a stockpile of 60,000,000 gallons represents an adequate margin of safety. Hence, facilities and material to make the remaining 40,000,000 gallons could be directed to continuing whisky production after the July holiday operations.

Aloin—Continued decrease in the cost of raw material at last has shaken aloin prices loose, producing a decline to the basis of $4.80 per pound.

Ammonia Hypophosphite — Stabilized prices continued undisturbed under the influence of a very good consuming request that some said showed a moderate expansion over that in recent weeks.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Argols, $8 per 100 kilos.
Codliver oil, 10c. per gal.
Dibutyl phthalate, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Aloin, 65c. per lb.
Glycerin, saponification, ⅝c. per lb.
soaplye, ⅜c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $1 per flask.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
220.0	219.7	221.4	240.2

Argols—Arrivals of the raw material for making tartar products totaled 522 bags last week. Shipment prices are around $80 per 100 kilos, 100 percent purity, f.o.b. shipment port.

Butyl Acetate—Talk about the supply situation being improved as war requirements are cutback is heard but progress beyond the ((talk" stage has yet to be realized.

Castor Oil—The total of arrivals since January 1 remains at 106,835,150 pounds, which compares with 132,395,000 pounds for the corresponding time a year ago. Prices for beans remained at $82 to $83 per long ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports. Recently, there have been a number of requests for posting as regards the price of castor beans in India and castor oil in London—whatever such inquiries may entail. It has been years since Indian beans were a factor here.

Chicago, June 13. — Active interest still prevails in castor oil. Tone shows a generally firm market and offerings are limited in relation to demand. Ruling prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, carlots, 13¾c. per pound; drums, less than carlots, 14½c.; tanks, 13c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, carlots, 13½c. per pound; drums, less than carlots, 14¼c.; tanks, 12¾c.

Codliver Oil—Prices were higher at $2.50 to $2.60 per gallon, prevailing according to quantity, potency, and seller. Oil was reported scarce and international conditions do not suggest an early restoration of reserves even moderate in size. Cables from Norway reveal that moderate stocks of oil are in hand there but, since trading has not been established on a private basis, it is far from certain that the oil will come here. European countries are buyers, especially of U.S.P. grades of minimum potencies for which there is a large call. Norway reports having bought a substantial number of trawlers in Sweden prior to Norwegian liberation. The United States is actually an exporting nation at this time, which is an added drain on the inadequate stocks available. Some feel that oil now in Norway will be sold into European consumption. During that past week, 2,164 drums of oil arrived here, practically every gallon of which had been sold on contract prior to arrival.

Dibutyl Phthalate—The minimum quotation among the several numerous producers of this item was advanced 2c. per pound, making a tank price of 20c. per pound. The range, according to seller, was to 22.59c. The tank prices quoted for the June 10-July 9 period by various producers were as follows:—20c., 20.3c., 20.5c., 20.7c., 21c., 21.1c., 21.2c., 21.5c., and 22.59c. per pound. The price was governed by the location of the plant and the price individual producers had to pay for raw material

Dibutyl Sebacate—The minimum of all prices covering tanks, 46c. per pound, remains unchanged for the June 10-July 9 period. Other producers quote 49¼c. and 50c. per pound. The seller at 49¼c. had advanced his price ¼c. per pound, while he who sells at 50c. had raised prices 1c.

Fishliver Oils—All vitamin bearing oils were in tight supply, this being especially true of vitamin D oils, the supply of which has been reported well soldup. Producing markets for halibut liver and shark liver report lack of supplies and offerings.

San Francisco, June 13.—Market very quiet here and no trading reported due to lack of supply and offerings. This situation has remained unchanged for several months now.

Glycerin—Further developments in the refined glycerin market were lacking. The higher prices established during the previous period were held

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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firm and were supported by crude available only at the recently advanced levels, slightly modified. The modified price of 11⅛c. per pound for soaplye, and 12⅛c. for saponification for refiners was said to be fairly in line with USP glycerin at its present tank price of 17c. per pound.

Chicago, June 13.—Glycerin prices advanced. New schedule is:—Chemically pure, tanks, 17c. per pound; drums, carlots, 17¼c.; less carlots, 17¾c.; high gravity, tanks, 16½c.; drums, carlots, 16¾c.; less carlots, 17¼c.

Mercurials—A check on the entire group of quicksilver derivatives failed to show that the present much reduced price of the raw material had been reflected in the schedule of prices on derived products.

Methylethyl Ketone — Scarcity abounded, nor did it seem likely that even moderate increase in overall supply would soon reward anxious waiters for such an event. Production is well engaged into a future of considerable length.

Milk Powder—In the period from May 16 through May 26, the War Food Administration bought 1,310,198 pounds of roller process skimmed milk powder; 3,602,226 pounds of spray process; and 2,671,400 pounds of whole milk powder.

Quicksilver — Spot prices were slightly lower at $149 to $154 per flask, depending on quantity. Not a great deal of activity was noted locally and not a great deal of unsold spot metal was in hand. The main market influences at this time are, first, the price of European metal and, second, the supply of domestic metal.

San Francisco, June 13.—The quicksilver market seems to have hit its Summer lull, with prices remaining steady at between $145 and $150 per flask, f.o.b. this city. Spot metal remained short.

Quinine—Reports indicated a steady tightening of the pressure that will eventually squeeze the Nips out of the Netherlands East Indies. Some sort of a tentative arrangement looking to quinine supplies, once the N.E.I. has been restored to Holland, has been reached, but the details thus far provided reveal only the dim edges of its boundary lines. Reverse lend-lease is supposed to enter the picture at some point. When the N.E.I. can supply Allied troops in the Pacific area with the needed quinine, a better domestic supply situation should develop, if slowly.

Salicin—Now that Belgium has been liberated and seeks to restore its economy, resumption of basket manufacture may soon supply the willow upon which the British makers of salicin depended before the war. This will mean restoration of stocks in this market.

Santonin—Worming of hogs should be more extensive this year because of the shortage in all pork products for civilian use. Larger consumption of vermifuge medicines should find reflection in the absorption of the moderate spot stocks of santonin.

Sugar—Export of United States sugar stocks to foreign industrial concerns was protested last week by the Grocery Manufacturers of America in a wire to the chairman of the house committee investigating food shortages. Stocks held in stockpiles abroad were declared to be known and the government was called upon to make the figures public. Judicious reduction of export quotas could provide domestic consumers with about 170,000 tons of sugar per month. Civilian allocations for the July-September quarter were set at 1,380,000 tons, or 453,000 tons below the same period last year, according to the War Food Administration.

Bristol-Myers to Register Preferred Stock Issue

Bristol-Myers Company, pharamaceutical manfacturer, New York, plans to file a registration statement with the Securities Exchange Commission covering $7,500,000 of preferred stock, the dividend rate on which has not yet been determined. Stockholders at their next meeting are expected to authorize $10,000,000 of such stock.

Phila. Drug Exchange Holds Annual Outing

Philadelphia Drug Exchange held its annual outing at the LuLu Temple Country Club, North Hills, Pa., June 12. Approximately 250 members and guests attended and participated in the golf tournament. Golf prize winners included J. B. Davis, J. M. Donington, A. S. Ellis, and P. F. Logan.

Apex Chemical Making New Vitamin Product

The Apex Chemical Company, New York, has announced the production for sale of vitamin K synthetic, menadione in accordance with the USP XII, as well as the manufacture of vitamin K3 water solution, menadione sodium bisulphate, in accordance with the first bound supplement to USP XII. These products are being produced at the present time on pilot plant scale.

This a development of the new pharmaceutical division which Apex Chemical Company inaugurated at the time of the opening of its new laboratories on December 20, 1944.

Squibb Ships Penicillin To Brazil by Plane

E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, has announced that 3,000,000,000 units of penicillin were shipped May 26 to Sao Paulo, Brazil, on the all-penicillin clipper of Pan-American World Airways.

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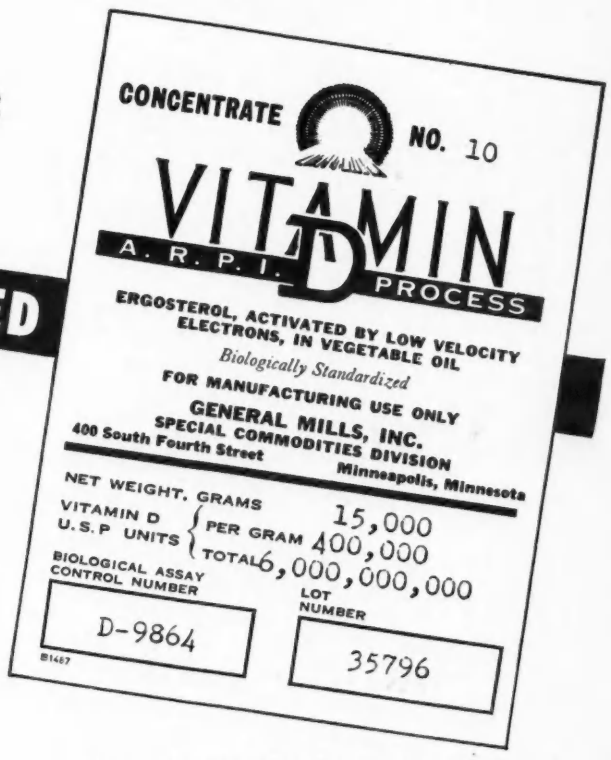

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Wins A.C.S. Prize

Prof Frederick T. Wall, a member of the faculty of the University of Illinois since 1937, has been awarded the American Chemical Society prize in pure chemistry for 1945. He is thirty-three years of age, and a native of Chisholm, Minn.

Sterling Drug to Issue Cumulative Preferred Stock

Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering the proposed sale of 125,000 shares of 3½ percent cumulative preferred stock, $100 par value. Proceeds from the financing will be used to retire bank loans of $9,500,000 which were incurred in connection with the recent acquisition from General Aniline & Film Corporation of the class B common stock of Winthrop Chemical Company, and for additional working capital, a substantial portion of which is to be used for expansion of plant and equipment. The company now owns all the capital stock of Winthrop Chemical Company.

Russian War Relief Group Asks for Drug Products

Formation of a Russian War Relief Committee to campaign in the wholesale and retail drug trade for surplus drug supplies to ship to the Soviet Union, has been announced by Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the committee. Dr. Schieffelin said that a list of forty-eight desperately-needed drugs had been cleared for export by Washington agencies, and would be put aboard Soviet ships as quickly as they could be collected.

Pharmacists Use in Health Service Being Surveyed

At the request of the United States Public Health Service, the American Pharmaceutical Association is now engaged in making an informal survey of the activities of the service, for the purpose of determining whether more extensive and effective use can be made of pharmacists.

The survey will be incharge of a committee to be headed by Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Burbage N.Y. Manager For Bristol-Myers

Landon W. Burbage has been appointed manager of the New York branch of Bristol-Myers Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer. Mr. Burbage, a native of North Carolina, has represented Bristol-Myers in the Maryland territory for thirty-two years, making his headquarters in Baltimore.

Colgate-Palmolive to Offer Preferred Stock

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering the proposed offering of 125,000 shares of $3.50 preferred stock without par value.

A. J. Horlick of the Horlick's Malted Milk Corporation has just been elected to a two-year term as a member of the board of directors of the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy.

Trade Briefs

Winthrop Chemical Company, New York, has named J. G. Gordan assistant secretary. He has been associated with the company for sixteen years.

John A. Crozier, president of the Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, has been elected secretary-treasurer of the Executive Sales Club of Baltimore.

Paul V. Maney, vice-president of Barlow-Maney Laboratories, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, recently received Ph.D. in pharmaceutical chemistry at the University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Squibb to Issue New Stock

E. R. Squibb & Sons, pharmaceutical manufacturer, New York, has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering 150,000 shares of new $4 cumulative preferred stock. A meeting of stockholders will be called June 25 to authorize issuance of the new stock.

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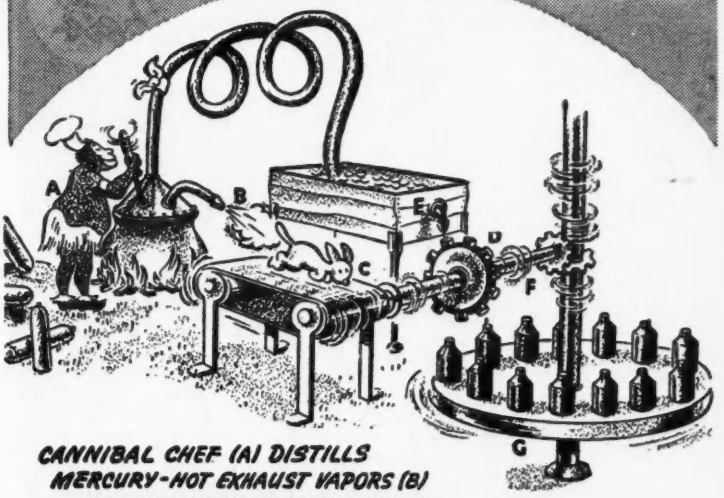

CANNIBAL CHEF (A) DISTILLS MERCURY-HOT EXHAUST VAPORS (B) HITS DOG (C) HE STARTS RUNNING ON TREADMILL WHICH REVOLVES CUPS (D) THAT CATCH MERCURY (E) - SHAFT (F) MOVES TURNTABLE (G) HOLDING FLASKS THAT FILL WITH MERCURY FROM CUPS (D)

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Sulfa Drug Ban Broadened by N.Y.

The New York Board of Health has amended section 118 of the sanitary code which prohibits the sale of sulfa drugs for internal or external use without prescription, to include also sulfa-treated preparations such as nose drops, adhesive bandages, shaving cream, and cosmetics. The new regulation is effective October 1.

Bandage Priority Violator Gets Heavy Fine and Jail

Dr. Abraham Freitag, who pleaded guilty to diverting into the black market almost 3,000,000 yards of bandage materials intended for the armed forces, has been sentenced to prison for three years and fined $100,000 by Federal Judge Francis G. Chaffey in the Federal district court in New York.

Dr. Freitag was president of the Bias Coating Corporation, Brooklyn, and invented a bias cut bandage needed by the armed forces. The bandage had a high priority rating and he therefore was able to obtain as much material as he desired. Much of the diverted material was used in the manufacture of women's garments.

Rieke Products Issues Drum Closures Booklet

Rieke Metal Products Corporation, Auburn, Ind., has issued a catalog of its visegrip drum closures. Visegrip closures are pressed into drums by a patented method that draws and shapes the drum metal in a way that imbeds the closures permanently. The two principal parts of the closures are the flanges and the plugs. Copies of the catalog may be obtained from company by mentioning the REPORTER.

Seven-Up Loses Patent Infringement Suit

The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis has upheld a lower court decision that the Cheer-Up Sales Company, St. Louis, the American Soda Water Company, and the Orange Smile Sirup Company, had not infringed on the trademark of the Seven-Up Company, which complained of infringement of registered trademarks and unfair competition. The company sought damages and asked for cancellation of the defendants' trademark.

Armstrong Cork Names Blackstrand Vice-President

C. J. Blackstrand has been elected first vice-president of the Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa. He succeeds F. L. Suter who has retired after forty-five years of service with the company, K. O. Bates has been named general vice-president of the company and C. N. Painter has been made vice-president and general manager of the floor division.

Thanite Study Published

A 58-page booklet, "Development of a Terpene Thiocyano Ester (Thanite) as a Fly Spray Concentrate," written by Roger L. Pierpont, of Delaware University, has been published. It covers nine years of development work.

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Leaves Vick Chemical

E.D. McDaniel resigned as president of the Vitamins Plus division of the Vick Chemical Company, New York, effective May 31, to become executive secretary of the Associated Chain Drug Stores and secretary and treasurer of the H.S. Benedickt Company.

Farm Cooperatives

—*Continued from page 3*

distribution being limited to that necessary for research and demonstration, including pilot plant operation.

That potash and phosphate resources be explored with federal government encouagement and assistance.

That fertilizer materials be admitted into this country duty-free.

That fertilizer use be increased by promoting economic conditions favorable to an equitable farm income and by intensified research and educational work supervised and controlled by State agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

That State fertilizer control officials through joint action limit the number of grades of fertilizer as a means of promoting plant efficiency and reducing fertilizer costs to farmers by eliminating unjustifiably low grades and multiplicity of grades.

That Federal antitrust laws be vigorously enforced to prevent any illegal monopolistic practices in the fertilizer industry.

Cinchona Farm in Peru

—*Continued from page 3*

propriated, report that the block will offer very valuable seed or planting material for future use in this hemisphere. At the time of their arrival, however, root rot was prevalent throughout the plantation in near-epidemic proportions, and only a comparatively few trees in good condition were left standing. The plans are to select the best of the lot and keep them for propagation purposes.

The plantation was started from seeds smuggled out of Java by the Japanese, but what selection, if any, was made at the time by the smugglers is unknown. Mr. Martin reported that a great variation in tree type and growth existed among the surviving trees. Apparently most of the trees were of a *C. ledgeriana* type, however, some have very narrow leaves with a complete line of pits adjacent to the midrib and with little red color showing in the leaf. Others have quite broad leaves, headed, approaching *C. calisaya* in type, with relatively few leafpits and with considerable red color both on the petiole and the midrib. A great many integrating types between these two extremes exists, he said.

Mallinckrodt Buys 72 Gold St. Property

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, has purchased the five-story building at 72 Gold street, New York, which it has occupied as its New York headquarters since 1926. The property is assessed at $77,000 and was sold for cash.

Weinberger Drug Stores Buys Widmann & Teah

Weinberger Drug Stores, Inc., Cleveland, has acquired Widmann & Teah, Inc., operator of twenty-seven drug stores in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Widmann & Teah received 8,500 shares of the Weinberger stock and an unannounced amount of cash.

Buy War Bonds

Minerals Subsidy Bill Approved by Congress

OPD Washington Bureau

A compromise of the differences between the senate and house in the provisions of S. 502 for continuation of subsidy payments by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on rubber, petroleum, certain foods and minerals was reached by the conferees on the legislation June 12 and reported back to the two houses for final action.

No changes were made in the amounts to be made available for subsidy payments, but special provision was inserted in the bill to assure the continued mining of bauxite in areas where discontinuance would mean a permanent loss, and continued operation of certain of the high-cost copper, was approved by the senate and house June 14. It was forwarded to the White House for the President's signature.

The premium price plan for copper, lead and zinc shall be extended until June 30, 1946, on the same terms as heretofore, except that all classes of premiums shall be noncancelable unless necessary in order to make individual adjustments of income to specific mines; and the Metals Reserve Company shall purchase during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, at its 1944 price schedule, bauxite produced from such of the underground mines as supplied beauxite to the Metals Reserve Company during 1944 and in such quantities as the Bureau of Mines determines as being subject to permanent loss if not removed prior to June 30, 1946, but not to exceed, however, 500,000 long tons.

W.R. Warner & Co. Names Gilbert Medical Director

Dr. Max Gilbert has been appointed medical director of William R. Warner & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer. Dr. Gilbert will direct the professional service department and will be in charge of clinical development of new products, research service and clinical investigation.

Lenning Wins 'E' Award

Charles Lennig & Co., a subsidiary of Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelph.a, has received its second Army-Navy "E" Production Award. This makes a total of 11 awards to the companies comprising the Rohm & Haas group.

Chicago Perfumery Soap Ass'n Schedules Golf Dates

The Chicago Perfumery, Soap and Extract Association held its initial golf tournament of the season at the Elmhurst Country Club, May 22. The other dates are June 19 at the Rolling Green Country Club, July 24 at Olympia Fields, August 21 at the Medinah Country Club, and September 12 at the Edgewood Valley Country Club.

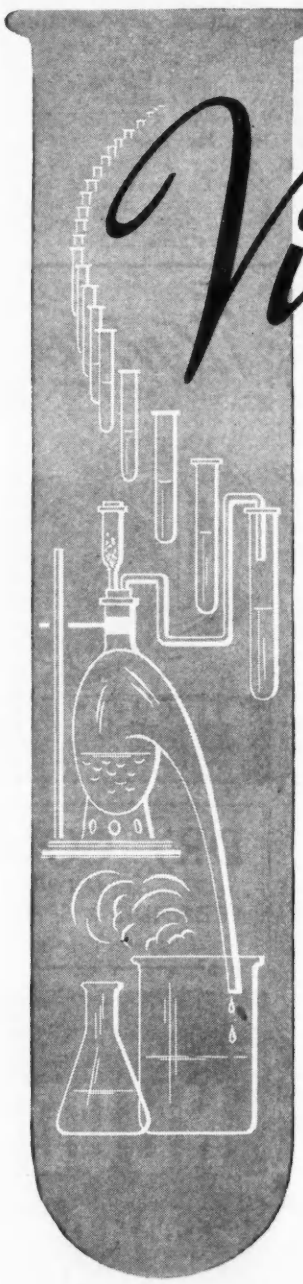
Heiser Heads Phila. Chapter Of Cost Accountants Ass'n

Herman C. Heiser, comptroller and director of the Crown Can Company, Philadelphia, since its incorporation, has been elected president of the Philadelphia chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants.

Dr. Skinner Honored

Dr. Charles E. Skinner, founder of the Westinghouse Research Laboratories, who recently retired as a civilian consultant of the Army Signal Corps, was honored recently by his former Westinghouse Electric Corporation associates at a dinner marking his eightieth birthday.

PACKAGING CORROSIVE FORMULAS?



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Obituaries

Lieut. Harry L. Derby, Jr.

Lieut. Harry Leigh Derby, jr., U.S.N.R., son of Harry L. Derby, president of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, was reported killed in action in the Pacific war theatre, according to the War Department. He was thirty-eight years of age.

Before volunteering for Navy duty in 1942, Lieutenant Derby was Western Sales Manager of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation in Chicago, Ill. Besides his parents, he leaves a wife and two daughters of Dayton, Ohio, and a son, Harry L. Derby, III, of Greensboro, North Carolina.

Sterling P. De Lano

Sterling P. De Lano, retired vice-president of the National Carbon Company, the Presto-Lite Company and the Linde Air Products Company, all of New York, died at his Winter home in Clearwater, Fla. last week.

Surviving are his wife, four sons and three daughters.

Charles Hardy

Charles Hardy, president of Charles Hardy, Inc., and the Hardy Metallurgical Company, New York, died June 8. He was sixty-five years of age.

Born in Wandsbeck, Germany, and educated in American, German and English Universities, Mr. Hardy had been engaged in the metal and chemical business in this country for thirty years. For several years prior to that time he was in the metal business in London. He was one of the early pioneers in the powder metallurgy field, and was author of many technical papers on powder metallurgy, manganese, chromium and tungsten.

H.J. Havner

Herbert J. Havner, of the Avery F. Payne Company, New York, died June 7, at his home in Basking Ridge, N. J. He was forty-three years of age.

Mr. Havner started his business career with R. Hillier Sons Company. In 1923 he became a broker in spices, seeds and herbs in the employ of H. P. Herrfeldt & Co. In 1930 he became connected with the Avery F. Payne Company with which firm he was associated at the time of his death. He was for a long period a member of the Spice Trade Association.

W.S. Rendall

W. Stanley Rendall, budget director for the Anchor Hocking Glass Corporation, Lancaster, Ohio, died May 23.

A native of London, England, Mr. Rendall was licensee sales manager for Hartford-Empire Company on the European Continent prior to coming to the United States in 1926 as its representative. In 1933 Mr. Rendall became associated with the firm of Stevenson, Jordan and Harrison, management engineers, New York. He became affiliated with Anchor Hocking Glass Corporation in 1939.

Lieut. (j.g.) Roy Bennett Anderson, jr., U.S.N.R., son of the secretary and treasurer of the Brooklyn Varnish Manufacturing Company and president of the Wipe-On Corporation of New York City, has been reported killed in action in the South Pacific by enemy fire while returning in a plane from a long flight mission. Lieutenant Anderson was a graduate of the Garden City High School and had attended Williams College for one year when he enlisted in the Naval Air Corps in the summer of 1942. In addition to his father, his surviving relatives are his mother and a sister.

E. Stanley Burns, vice-president and co-founder of the Topsall Lubricants Company, North Tonowanda, N. Y., died June 1.

Mrs. J. H. Foy, wife of the chairman of the board of the Maltbie Chemical Company, Newark, N. J., died unexpectedly June 4.

Richard S. McCaffrey, former professor of mining and metallurgy at the University of Wisconsin, died recently. He was seventy-one years of age.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Tight supply situation in dextrines and starches was intensified during the week, by the inability of producers to obtain corn for processing which resulted in partial shutdown of some plants in the West curtailing production. Deliveries of these materials were running from seven to eight weeks behind schedules and may be further delayed unless corn supplies become available. Reports from the West state that farmers were busy planting the new crop and were showing little disposition to market their supplies of corn at this time at current ceilings. OPA announced, June 14 that since present corn ceiling prices reflect parity to the producer, there was no reason to increase prices at this time.

The highlight of the tanstuffs group was the arrival of approximately 1,400 tons of wattle extract, which was said to be the bulk of this season's output procurable for tanners in this country. This arrival fills a long-felt want in the tanning industry. Tanners were still in the market for additional supplies of wattle extract but offerings from foreign sources continued limited, owing to the sold-up production. New price ceilings announced last week for tanstuffs had little effect on the market because they were in line with prevailing quotations. The arrival of 75,820 bags of quebracho extract during the week also replenished tanners' inventories.

Marked scarcity of edible albumen egg and egg yolk continued to restrict business. Production was at a low ebb for the season because of the scarcity of eggs and it was pointed out that there was little possibility of early improvement in the situation.

Chemicals

Alumina Formate — Trading moderate. Deliveries against previous orders in good request. Prices steady and unchanged.

Chrome Acetate — Withdrawals against contracts taking the bulk of production. A good inquiry was noted for prompt and nearby requirements. Quotations were firm.

Bichromates — There was no improvement in the tight supply situation. The major portion of the production is going for military needs. Demand for civilian requirements continued keen, but available quantities were restricted by allocations. Market continued strong.

Sulphur Dioxide — Market remains steady, with trading fairly active at former quotations. Scarcity of cylinders were delaying deliveries.

Sulphonated Oils—Conditions in this market were firm. Demand was keen, but the scarcity of animal and vegetable oils was restricting business. Prices were well maintained.

Dyestuffs

Annatto — This market was dull. Limited quantities on the spot were held at former levels.

Cochineal—Conditions in this material were unchanged and steady. Demand was limited to actual needs. Offerings were light.

Fustic — Crystals and paste were commanding a good inquiry. Trading was moderate. Supplies were not liberal, but adequate to meet current requirements.

Madder—Small lots were in steady call. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Sizing Materials

Albumen Blood—Firm conditions prevailed in this market. Steady consuming demand continued to absorb the bulk of production. Prices were unchanged and firm. Dried soluble blood was fairly active and well held at former levels.

Albumen Egg—Scarcity of supplies were more pronounced and leading factors were said to be unable to cover the requirements of regular customers. Consuming inquiry continued keen, with business at low ebb. Market was firm at ceilings. Prospects of improvement in the output were reported unfavorable because of the scarcity and the high prices of eggs. Quotations were firm at ceilings. Prime technical grade were in good request and held at former levels.

Corn Dextrine—This market continued strong, owing to the sold-up production. Demand was urgent. Deliveries were from seven to eigth weeks behind schedules. Prices were well maintained.

Egg Yolk—Scarcity of supplies continued to restrict business. Consuming inquiry was excellent. Production was light and prospects for improvement were none too promising at the present time. Prices were held at ceilings.

Starch, Corn—Withdrawals against former contracts were moving in fair volume, but deliveries were still from seven to eight weeks behind schedules. Producers were accepting new business only, subject to delayed delivery. The visible supply of corn was further reduced by 2,581,000 bushels for the week ended June 9 and totaled 12,304,000 bushels, comparing with 7,337,000 bushels for the same period last year, as reported by the Chicago Board of Trade. War Food Administration reported the purchase of 302,400 pounds of corn starch powdered at 3.9003c. per pound, in bags f.o.b. works, and 181,400 pounds of pearl at 3.7295c., same basis, on May 25.

Starch, Potato—Limited supplies were held for delivery against former contracts. No surplus material has been available for several weeks and the market was entirely nominal. Mills have been shut down for this season.

Tapioca Flour — Consumers were still awaiting replacements for new-crop material. Imports so far have been light. Advices from Brazil indicated that shipments would start about the middle of June to the United States. The Brazilian market continued firm at ceilings with offerings, mainly for low grade material, as the high grades were scarce. Buying interest was keen.

Tanning Materials

Algaborilla — OPA ceilings became effective June 12 and carlots were quoted at $67.50 per long ton, ex-dock.

Divi-Divi—This market was steady with tanners showing moderate inquiry for nearby shipments from primary centers. Prices were firm at ceilings from $63.08 to $85.48 per long ton, carlots, ex-dock, depending upon tannin content.

Mangrove Bark — Interest was centered in the extract which was said to be in limited supply. Demand for bark was moderate with offerings fairly liberal at new ceilings, ranging from $56.75 to $66.75 per long ton, carlots, ex-dock.

Myrobalans — Tanners' inventories were increased by recent liberal imports, and they were showing little interest in this market. Offerings for shipment have decreased and the primary market was reported steady OPA ceilings ranged from $40 to $68 per long ton, carlots, ex-dock, according to tannin content.

Quebracho Extract—Arrivals of extract were reported at 75,820 bags for delivery against prior contracts. The market continued firm under a steady demand for nearby and forward requirements. Prices were unchanged and firm at unchanged ceilings.

Tara Powder—Trading was inactive. Ceiling prices were in effect at $77.25 to $112.75 per long ton, carlots, ex-dock.

Wattle Bark—Imports of wattle extract were noted at 28,340 bags, for delivery against former contracts, the largest shipment to arrive in this market for some time. Inquiry for extract continued active, but offerings have been limited. Trading in bark was moderate, and reported in better supply than extract. Prices were strong at unchanged ceilings.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
279.7	279.7	279.7	262.7

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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OPD—6-18-1945 61

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BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS . . . FOR VICTORY!

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Local dealers in botanical drugs were busy last week with work arising from the annual agony of inventory activity. The job of weighing warehouse stocks has been almost completed and it was not so tough as usual because stocks are far below normal size.

Having listed the articles still in warehouse, and having the individual weights in hand, there remains the job of "figuring" inventory—which means, in part at least, placing a value on each item being carried into the new collection and consuming year.

Inventory this year was taken while demand merely simmered. For the most part, it has been less active than the call this late in Spring in most years. There is, at this time. a marked tendency for buyers to stand aloof. For the life of them they cannot accept the view that an end to war in Europe does not mean an early return of normal stocks and prices on European crude drugs. Nothing which dealers now know suggests such a development this year and much that they do know is entirely opposed to such an event. And it is far from certain that the sharply pointed campaign to increase domestic drug collection will create warehouse stocks against which consumers can draw at will. Inventory results thus far studied cause dealers even more forcibly to urge consumers to contract future needs now.

An interesting development was the renewal of interest in botanical drugs of known depurative properties. Research on burdock in one of the best equipped scientific laboratories has demonstrated that steeped green burdock leaves have antibacterial activity against Gram-positive bacteria. Low toxicity and plentiful supply have given burdock particular interest.

Other known depuratives, the study of which might mean much in the general field of antibiotics, are said to be bittersweet twigs, red clover tops, echinacea, euphorbia, figwort, sarsaparilla, turkey corn, and yellow dock.

The fact is that the entire group of botanical drugs deserves to be taken into a well equipped laboratory and subjected to exhaustive and definitive research. The use of many is still empirical, but time and again folk medicine has been found actually to rest on scientific principles and definite medicinal and chemical properties.

Balsams

Copaiba—Firm in price, but rather quiet as to demand. Jobbing business was fair in size. Stocks were conservative.

Tolu—Very good jobbing demand was reported locally. The total reported in some quarters showed a rise over that in recent weeks. Prices held firm.

Barks

White Pine—Dealers hope for a collection exceeding in size the conservative production reported a year ago. The carryover was far from substantial size this year.

Wild Cherry — Inventories reveal but moderate warehouse stocks in the hands of spot and primary market factors. Efforts in stimulation of collection activity are being expanded.

Beans

Vanilla — Bourbon beans to the amount of 943 cases have arrived in this country. They came consigned to twelve companies, some of whom were dealers, while others were financial institutions or forwarding companies. Much of this vanilla has already been sold, and shipments from dock to consumer are frequent. Prices were maintained free from change mainly because of the relatively high primary cost and the absence of surplus supplies for warehousing.

Berries

Hawthorn — Imports are expected shortly to relieve the at-present rather insignificant spot stock of genuine English berries.

Raspberries—New crop is expected to average relatively high in cost, and consumer prices are not likely soon to return to normal levels.

Flowers

Arnica—Dealers here are wondering if, this Summer, they will be able to place orders in Europe and secure delivery of this material on these shores. If not, then consumer stocks are bound to be short—exactly as they have been during the war.

Saffron—Sellers indicate that it is unlikely that consumers will pay the present asked price of $48 per pound for Persian flowers when Spanish are available at $38 to $39. There could scarcely be $10 per pound difference in quality, say regular suppliers.

Gums

Arabic—Steady in price. Seling at a volume approximately that common to the market in recent weeks. Plenty of stock seemed available on spot but holders were not usually disposed to part with goods at less than minimum quoted prices.

Benzoin—This article is virtually a museum piece and although the trend of war in the Pacific brings nearer the time of eventual liberation of the two primary markets, it is liberation so far away in point of time as to make restocking of spot goods a matter of a dim and remote future.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—Holding firm at prices spreading far wider than normal and with sufficient reserves to cover the probable needs. At least needs of the most essential character.

Buchu—Very steady. Shipments from the source are occasional and lack dependability in the form of regularity of arrival. Prices display complete stability.

Burdock—A scientific report declares that green leaves of common burdock, *arctium minus*, when steeped have demonstrated antibacterial activity against Gram-positive bacteria. Burdock leaves are rarely stocked in this country. A substantial research is afoot in many antibiotics.

Laurel—All kinds held steady in price despite the absence of much demand during the past week. Some reason exists to expect restoration of spot offerings of Greek laurel not too long from now.

Wormwood—Not much is being carried into the new season. Since imports are likely to be resumed, most dealers do not mind the limited carryover of domestic goods.

Miscellaneous

Cantharides—Now that the war in Europe is no more, it is not unlikely that representatives of Russian shippers of these flies are likely soon to be able to make offerings for restocking of the present bare spot market.

Ergot—Very quiet. Supplies are reported ample to care for all reasonable needs and the price position would seem to be generally favorable for buyers when they approach sellers

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Calif., Dutch-type, 5c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, spot, ¾c. per lb.
futures, ½c. per lb.
Zanzibar, spot, ½c. per lb.
futures, ¼c. per lb.
Mustard, Montana, brown, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Fenugreek seed, domestic, ¼c. per lb.

Other Articles

Ginger root, Calicut, 1½c. per lb.
Cochin, bleached, ½c. per lb.
unbleached, ½c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 3, 1¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

Botanical Drugs

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
226.9	226.9	228.3	245.5

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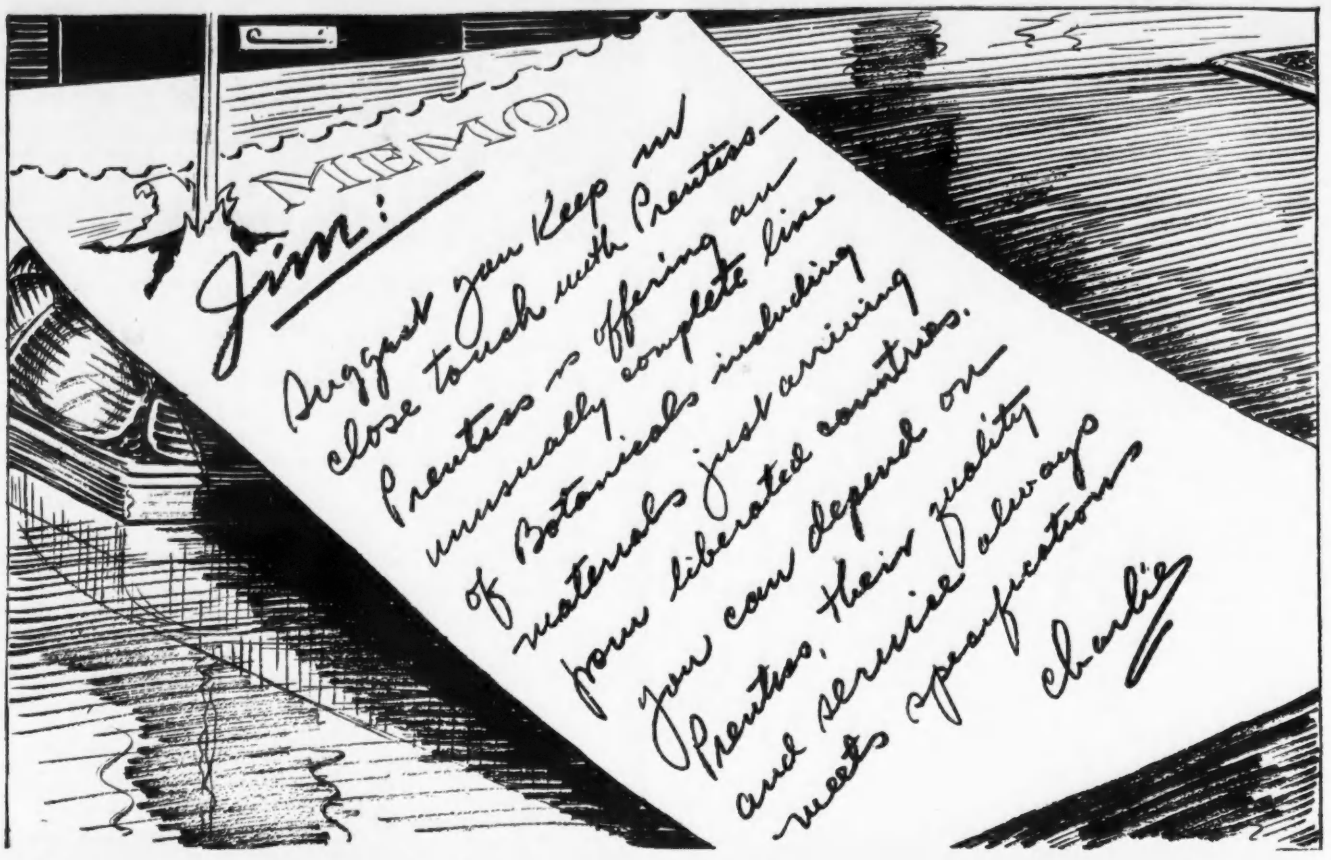
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with firm orders in hand. It is felt now that little material will be obtainable this year in Poland, Russia, and adjacent sources of middle European supplies.

Papain—Still in rather competitive position because of the fact that some suppliers recently assumed a market position. Though rather easy, openly quoted prices lack change.

Roots

Belladonna—Stocks are on the low side and hence prices remain far higher than curent market activity would appear to justify.

Burdock — Scientific attention has been turned to burdock, primarily on the seldom-stocked leaves, but also on the root. The depurative properties of the root have been well known for almost centuries. Marked antibacterial action has been emphasized by recent scientific examination of this botanical.

Dandelion—Held at relative high prices and likely to remain high until importations from Europe can be resumed. Although not in much request, there is little competition for business at the present time.

Lovage—Inquiries for even small lots of domestic root revealed a shocking low state of supply. A variety of domestic anglic: root is being offered as a substitute.

Ipecac—Stocks continued to be subject to disposal at the direction of Federal agencies, although imports are still a matter of private transactions between importers here and exporters in the primary markets.

Seeds

Anise — The price position of recleaned Mexican seed was very strong because of the extremely low state of stocks. The tendency of prices was to advance further.

Caraway — California seed, Dutch-type, were strictly nominal at $1.05 per pound. In fact, all kinds of caraway were almost unobtainable. Since it is a two-year crop in Holland—the source of largest supply—scarcity seems likely to continue.

Celery—Cables revealed that shippers in India were not inclined to offer much of this article for future delivery. The spot price was advanced to 22½c. to 23c. per pound when offerings from the source dried up.

Coriander—Morocco seed stood at 11¼c. to 11¾c. per pound, which was about even with futures, the offerings of which from the source were not substantial.

Fenugreek — Prospect for importations of Morocco seed at much lower prices than had been paid was sufficient to bring a further decline in spot quotations on domestic seed, which now stands at 15c. to 15½c. per pound. Morocco futures are around 7¾c.

Mustard—Brown seed from Montana was a small fraction higher at 7½c. to 8c. per pound. Stocks of all kinds of this seed are moderate, and there has been, therefore, no adverse reflection of new-crop prospects on current values.

Poppy—The concern of supplires at this time is to get something to sell. With Holland, India, Turkey, Canada, and the United States being possible

—Continued on page 70

Trade Briefs

Corning Glass Company, New York, has purchased a plant at Leaside, Ontario for manufacture of glass baking ware.

Dr. Erwin E. Nelson, director of the Wellcome research laboratories, Tuckahoe, N. Y., has been elected a member of the board of directors of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (U.S.A.) Inc.

Walter L. Bomer, vice president of Bristol-Myers Company, pharmaceutical manufacturers, New York, who is in charge of that company's overseas operations, has returned to his office after a year's illness.

S. S. Wurtzel, managing director of Packing Products Company, and its subsidiary, Packprod International Company, New York, has just returned from a two-month trip to the companies' offices in Caracas, Lima and Buenos Aires.

Frederick E. Couzens has been appointed assistant director of the professional department of the Bristol-Myers Company, New York. He was with the Borden Co., New York, as sales manager of the prescription products division.

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And the voice is that of a shadowy Van Patten speaking before the Vermont Pharmaceutical Association to tell how, in 1881, Farrand had shipped 63,000 pounds to the New York and Boston markets. Here is what he said:

Mr. Farrand's shipments are mostly made to the firms of Cheney, Myrick & Co., Boston, Peek & Velsor, New York, and Walter Adams, New York, probably the three largest dealers in botanical drugs in the country.

American Pharmacist
March 11, 1882.

Mr. Van Patten's voice speaks from yellowed pages that tell of a day when New England was the prime source of botanicals even as the southern states are today.

WAREHOUSE AND MILLS
JERSEY CITY NEW JERSEY

Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The long expected happened last week. Into New York harbor sailed the first ship carrying French essential oils to arrive from northern France since the war ended in Europe. The ship was SS Oregon and she came here from Havre, France, carrying some ninety-four packages of various essenital oils, some specified and some not identified.

Of the total, thirteen packages were consigned as lavender flower oil and the balance was consigned under the broad and indeterminate term of "essential oils." The containers were specified as drums, casks, and cases and were believed to contain oils that for months had been unobtainable on the open market in New York.

Much work in the determination of quality has to be done before the merchandise can be offered on a sound basis. Prices were generally being withheld until such time as costs can be determined and consumer prices established. One thing seems certain:—There will be little competition among the importers since most of them knew goods were coming and had made tentative proposals that covered almost the entire quantity that arrived. The cargo included seven cases of perfume.

Considerable quantities of clove, vetiver, and ylang ylang oils—totaling 167 packages—were also among the arrivals noted last week but these came direct from the French colonies and were a feature only because of the exceptionally short position of all those oils on spot.

Activity in the market disclosed the increasingly tight position of orange oil. Brazilian and Floridian oils were higher and were becoming extremely difficult to locate. No superior stock of California oil is available on the open market. In view of the growing tightness of supply, it is surprising that nothing is said about securing Italian oil for import here. It is probable that, like bergamot and lemon oils, plentiful stocks in Italy are almost totally lacking the necessary shipping containers without which the oil will continue to remain abroad while scarcity grows here.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Orange, Brazil, 10c. per lb.
Florida, 10c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
229.4	229.4	230.1	262.3

Essential Oils

Almond—The first ship to reach here from Havre, France, may have had some bitter, natural, USP oil aboard but the fact could not be confirmed. The departure point was near some factories producing the oil.

Angelica—European oil should be showing up here anytime now and it is not improbable that it will offer sharp price competition to the domestic oil that sells from $125 to $140 per pound.

Anise—It could be that some Russian distilled oil may reappear on this market as it is understood that Russia seeks to become once more a growing force in the export of essential oils.

Apricot—Very firm and not available save in moderate quantities that are not readily replaceable in prompt fashion. Demand was routine and along jobbing lines last week.

Avocado—Numerous former distributors of this item no longer merchandise the same. The supply on spot was extremely light and the few sellers continued to have very firm price views.

Bay—Demand was conservative and consisted mainly of a fair number of jobbing requests that found sellers still to maintain firm prices and not the least disposed to accept bids at less than quoted values.

Bergamot—Another week passes and still the oil reported virtually at New York piers has failed to materialize. Government agencies in Washington were the authority for the reported closeby position of some 90,000 pounds of Italian goods. The spot continued to be strictly nominal.

Bois de Rose—In exceedingly short spot supply and lacking signs of an early arrival in substantial quantities. Any quotation would be virtually nominal.

Cajeput—Although there slowly arises a hope that replacement oils may be obtained in a not too far distant future, for the time being the spot is virtually clear of stocks and firm orders go unfilled.

Caraway—The fact that spot stocks of seed have about disappeared has failed to find reflection through a strengthening of prices and a lessening of competition noted in one quarter especially. Most sellers continue to quote far higher than the minimum of spot prices.

Cedarleaf—Unsold stocks in the hands of the producers were small and the general market position tended to become nominal.

Cedarwood—In low supply and virtually nominal as to price. Not much demand was reported last week but full prices had to be paid to get any delivery whatsoever.

Clove—An arrival of 10 drums of foreign distilled oil was reported and it went to a source ordinarily associated with the sale of domestic distilled material. This was evidence of the continued tightness in which the home distilled article stands.

Coriander—Because of shortage in raw material, production of oil in this country has about ceased. Consequently the price position tends to become firmer in all directions even though demand remains mainly light.

Dillweed—Movement was excellent and although prices were no lower, they continued to be reasonably easy as producers competed more actively for business.

Eucalyptus—This oil is next to impossible to obtain and any price would mean little or nothing since only mere token quantities are available and unsold on spot.

Geranium—Importation of 86 packages of this oil was reported last week and the oil came to a market that had been poorly nourished for many weeks past. Much of the consignment was already sold and little remains for warehouse supplies against which to fill new orders.

Ginger—African root once more is available and distillers can buy the same around 20½c. per pound—which compares with about 4c. paid in the prewar period. The high cost of root does not forecast a continued reduction in spot prices for distilled oil.

Grapefruit—Reserves rather low and prices show strength that also is in line with a more than fair amount of interest on the part of buyers.

Lavandin—Although it could not be confirmed as fact, an arrival of this oil may have taken place when the first ship from Havre, France, arrived with a substantial quantity of French oils aboard.

Lavender—At least 13 packages of flower oil arrived from Havre, France, last week, and the arrival may have been even larger since there were a great number of packages of unspecified oils on the manifest. This is the first oil to reach here since the war ended, and although firm prices had to be established on the unsold part of the arrival, it was declared that very little remains actually unsold or free from tentative engagements to become absolute when qualities have been determined.

Lemon—This badly needed flavoring remained as hard to get as ever. The fact that there are fair stocks in Italy and Sicily means nothing since it is proving impossible to get the goods packed and transported to this country. At the heart of the difficulty is a tough problem in scarce containers.

Orange—Brazilian and Florida oils were higher at $1.50 to $1.60 per pound and both were increasingly hard to secure. The supply of California oil is by no means ample. Taken in all it's aspects, the market was one of high demand, low supply, and stronger prices. Amazing it is how nothing is said about Italian oil.

Peppermint—Prices showed no fur-

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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ther recession, which was to be expected considering the course of the oil now being carried into the new growing season for peppermint. Some say that good prospects for a larger crop of new oil has had its effect on tempering the views of those with the but limited stocks of 1944 oil still in hand.

Pimento—Not overly well supplied and generally very strong in price. Also, not called for actively last week.

Sweet Basil—An arrival of 2 packages was noted.

Sweet Birch—Labor to produce this oil on the home farm stills will not be too ample this year and most sellers look for a continued subnormal level of stocks and exceptionally firm prices to prevail throughout this year.

Vetiver—An arrival of 12 packages was reported last week. There were many buyers awaiting offerings.

Ylang Ylang—Another ship arrived with essential oils last week and aboard were 55 packages of this material. While waiting to establish qualities and values, importers indicated that the cost would average rather high.

Aromatic Chemicals

Linalyl Acetate—Few sellers have more than small lots to offer and prices average around $5 per pound for ordinary and around $8 for the superior grades.

Menthol—Competitive prices and a general lassitude among potential consumers characterized market conditions last week. Although unchanged in price, shading was believed to be possible.

Methyl Acetophenone — Numerous, former distributors had nothing to offer and in most quarters declared the market to be nominal.

Methyl Salicylate—Some reason to expect more raw material and, hence, greater supplies of this salicylate were reported last week. Meanwhile, no truly essential requirement goes unfilled.

Musk—Definitely scarce in all categories with prices about nominal and varying widely according to seller, producer, and quantity.

Trade Briefs

Donald L. Bryant has been appointed advertising manager of Richard Hudnut, cosmetic manufacturer, New York.

Acetonylacetone is the subject of a technical bulletin issued by Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York.

H. T. Georgi has been appointed manager of the wholesale and chain drug store divisions of Houbigant Sales Corporation, New York.

Fritzsche Bros. Advances Wohlfort and Neary

Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., aromatic chemicals, essential oils, New York, has named Gus Wohlfort, credit manager, to the newly created office of comptroller and Daniel A. Neary has been elected assistant secretary, a post formerly held by the company's vice-president-secretary, John H. Montgomery, which has remained unfilled since the latter's present incumbency. Mr. Wohlfort has been associated with the Fritzsche organization for twenty years and Mr. Neary joined the firm in 1933.

Shell Oil Vice-President

C. E. Davis, general manager of the manufacturing department of Shell Oil Company, New York, has been elected a vice-president to succeed J. F. M. Taylor, vice-president in charge of manufacturing. Mr. Taylor, who is resigning effective June 15, is returning to California in order to devote more time to his personal interests and some private oil industry consulting work.

Geo. Lueders & Co Adds Four to 25-Year Club

During the past year four more employees of George Lueders & Co. have joined the ranks of the Veterans' Association, which is comprised of members with a record of twenty-five years with the company—William Allstadt, John Clifford, Louis Weissenberger and Frank Drugan. On each occasion a luncheon was given at the Drug & Chemical Club and a watch was presented to each new member by the company. The employees also manifested their regard for these twenty-five-year veterans in the form of tangible gifts.

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OIL OF ROSEMARY OIL OF SPIKE LAVENDER OIL OF SAGE
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Importers and Exporters of Essential Oils and Aromatic Products
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Western Office 806 Delaware Street, Kansas City, Mo.
Factory and Warehouse 607 W. 43rdStreet, New York, N. Y.

Petroleum Derivatives

While making ample allowances for the impending 50 percent increase in the rationing of civilian grades of gasoline on A coupons and for the simultaneously lifting of the mileage ceiling on B coupons to a country-wide level of 650 miles a month, the Petroleum Administration for War has continued this past week to caution the public against undue optimism or wishful thinking on the score of equally or even more liberal allotments of fuel oil and kerosene within the relatively near future unless they desire to lay themselves open to grievous disappointment on these accounts, as the pressing marine and air transportation needs of the war in the Far East in these two petroleum fuels are reaching such magnitude as to make it inexpedient to grant any greater allowances thereof for any except military uses.

Coincidentally, consumers of the liquefied petroleum gases for cooking and private industry heating purposes and of paraffin for civilian uses have been informed that the existing tension in the supplies available to them cannot be eased as long as military requirements in high-octane gasoline, in the fortifying of which the liquefied gases play an important role and as long as Pacific war needs for dampproofing of tents and munitions wrappings, keep up to their present high levels.

Also tending to intensifying the shortage of numerous petroleum derivatives for civilian use on the East coast is the continued diversion of tankcars and tankships to the West coast, to service the operations of our army and navy in the Japanese war, which has not yet been offset materially by the recently inaugurated employment of the "Little Big Inch" pipeline, heretofore used mainly for transporting gasoline for military purposes, in moving fairly sizable amounts of these products for civilian consumption along the Atlantic seaboard and by the temporary release of some of the tankcars, plying between Gulf and Atlantic ports from military to civilian uses.

The heavy loss in the output of petroleum products, estimated at 3,000,000 barrels, resulting from the works stoppage in recent strikes at refineries, has also tended to hold down allotments of these products to civilian users.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Though the call for these high-solvency aromatic petroleum solvents continues keen, the processors of these naphtha specialties are now finding the solution of their problem for filling the flood of orders for both Class A and Class B types, still pouring in upon them, greatly facilitated by the compliance of their customers with the provisions of Priorities Regulation No. 1 on order M-150 by presenting their application for ratings on their orders and by the tireless efforts of WPB's petroleum solvents division in scheduling these rated orders so that those with the highest priority ratings are filled first while those with lower ratings are next attended to. Though still carefully husbanded by PAW, so as to make ample provision for all war needs, petroleum xylol continues to be allotted to the makers of these aromatic solvents in sufficient quantities to meet all their current requirements.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Military demands for this solvent continue to reach large proportions and takings for civilian account are also considerable.

Lacquer Diluent—Still in keen request from the paint, varnish and lacquer industry with prices well maintained.

Mineral Spirit—Buying interest continues high on both military and civilian accounts.

Rubber Solvent—Manufacturers of synthetic rubber are still absorbing virtually the entire output of this solvent, although planning to diminish their output of some types of military vehicle tires within the near future.

Stoddard Solvent—Moving in sizable volume into military and civilian channels, with the takings of the former slightly outstripping those on the latter account.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Continues to be bought extensively for military production purposes and only a little less freely for civilian purposes.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, June 15.—Orders for most of the materials in the petroleum solvents and diluents group are reaching moderately sizable proportions in this area, as for some time past. Offerings meanwhile are spotty, with some materials now somewhat more readily available.

Los Angeles, June 15.—Demand and buying interest in Class A and Class B types of aromatic solvents remains unchanged on the Pacific coast, with the supply situation very tight. Cleaners' naphtha and lacquer diluent also continue in keen demand.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—With the bulk of the output of this liquefied petroleum gas still being absorbed by fortifiers of high-octane gasoline and manufacturers of synthetic rubber, home cooking and heating users in the Southwest and private industrial enterprises utilizing it for the generation of intense heat are getting only a small portion of their requirements.

Heptane—Interest in this liquefied gas is increasing daily. Market firm.

Hexane — Continues to move in mounting volume into military and civilian channels. Tone steady.

Octanes—Moving in fair-sized quantities. Prices well maintained at ceilings.

Pentanes—Military takings steadily increasing and civilian buying also becoming brisker.

Propane — Dominated by market conditions identical with those prevailing in butane.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes—Continuing to move in sizable volume into consuming channels under the leadership of the standard process waxes.

Paraffin—With their distribution already regulated for the remainder of this month and subject to complete allocation control after July 1, under schedule 108 of M-300, both crude scale and refined grades of this petroleum wax are being shipped in steadily increasing volume into military production channels. Producers report that their output of crude scale wax is being utilized chiefly by chlorinators acting for the military establishment in converting this material into dampproofing material for tents and munitions wrappings, for use in the war in the Pacific. Hence, with a resultant heavy reduction in stocks of crude scale available for any other purposes, refined grades are becoming scarcer daily.

Petrolatums—Manufacturers of these petroleum jellies report a steady movement into consuming channels of virtually all U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades, with prices well maintained throughout the entire list.

White Mineral Oils—Moving steadily and in considerable volume with prices firmly held on both U.S.P. and technical types.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum—The daily average rate of domestic production has shown a decline of 5,301 barrels for the week ended June 9 by reaching only 4,853,414 barrels for that period.

Runs of crude oil to refineries for the same week have averaged 4,827,000 barrels daily, compared with 4,804,000 barrels for the preceding week.

Gasoline—Provision for increasing the value of the A coupon from four to six gallons, and for lifting the mileage ceiling on the B coupon to a countrywide level of 650 miles a month on June 22 has been made this past week by the Petroleum Administration for War. Here's how it has been arranged for: During July, August and September, there will be allotted to civilians 1,404,000 barrels of gasoline a day, and for the third quarter the regular allocation will amount to 1,264,000 barrels a day, which is 14,000 barrels more than correspondingly in 1944. In addition, a special supply of 140,000 barrels a day will become available on June 22 to meet increases in the A and B rations.

Fuel Oil—PAW has announced that the scarcity of residual oil, inventories of which are at the lowest level since the war began, has made it necessary to prohibit its further use anywhere in the United States as a paving material. Previously, the use of road oil had been banned in the West coast states—Oregon, Washington, California, Nevada and Arizona.

West Va. Joins Oil Compact

West Virginia has joined the Interstate Oil Compact Commission. This makes the fifteenth member of the commission. The commission will hold its next quarterly meeting in Oklahoma City, June 14-16.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

VIKING
Petroleum Solvents
HEXANE • PENTANE • HEPTANE
PETROLEUM ETHER
LIGROIN • BENZINE
LOW COST—HIGH QUALITY
Special Solvents for Specific Purposes
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Pentadital Specialties
petrolatums and white oils
CERESINES, WHITE AND YELLOW
RUST PREVENTIVES
From the Refinery of
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REFINING COMPANY, INC.
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(CARBONYL CHLORIDE)
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Chicago, Illinois, Magie Brothers, 1640 W. Carroll Avenue
Dallas, Texas, Rogers Chemical Company, 2620 Main Street
Detroit 1, Mich., R. M. Stevenson, 2457 Woodward Avenue
Los Angeles, Calif., Pennant Oil & Grease Co., 325 W. Eighth Street
Louisville, Kentucky, Koehler Spalding Co., 920 West Broadway
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Peters Oil Company, 3600 W. Pierce St.
Minneapolis, Minn., G. A. N. King, 2725 France Ave. S.
Montreal 3, Que., Can., P. N. Soden & Co. Ltd., 730 Wellington St.
Nashville 2, Tenn., J. V. Blevins Company, P.O. Box 282,
Oklahoma City, Okla., Charles H. Newton, 212 Colcord Bldg.
Petersburg, Va., Starr Manufacturing Company, 262 E. Bank Street
Philadelphia 3, Pa., Cutler Chemical Company, 1601 Walnut Street
St. Louis, Missouri, Clifford L. Ioms Company, 615 Clark Avenue
San Francisco, Calif., E. S. Browning Company, 1515 Third Street
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PENNSYLVANIA REFINING CO.
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Makers of White Oils (U.S.P. and Technical); Petrolatums (all grades and colors); INSECTI-SOL (deodorized insecticide base); Odor-Free and other Naphthas; Petroleum Sulphonates; Waxes; Industrial and Motor Lubricants and Greases; Fuel Oils, and other petroleum products.

FMC

IT IS LATER THAN YOU THINK!

Foresighted processors have already given deep thought to the many changes made necessary by RECONVERSION, EXPANSION and shifting supply and demand for their products. You too must consider which equipment to keep, which must be disposed of and where higher units of production may be put into your lines.
In all these respects FMC can be of service. World wide contacts, an experienced practical engineering staff, a reputation for reliability . . . these are the elements which can make FMC valuable to you . . . NOW.

2—Copper Coating Pans 12" and 30".
1—Stokes 43 A Wet Granulator.
1—Stokes No. 21 Granulating Mixer.
1—Kiefer 12 spout Rotary Filler.
2—Devine Unjacketed Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 26"x25"x53" with 20 shelves.
17—Heavy Duty Jacketed and Agitated 1,000 Gal. Steel Tanks, 5'x8'.
17—Same as above but 150 Gals.
8—Filterpresses, Shriver, Sperry Johnson, 12" to 42", with wood, cast iron and lead plates and frames.
5—Copper Bottling Tanks; 1,200 to 1,500 gal., Gov't approved.
5—Heavy Copper Percolators or Tanks, 950 Gal. 4'x9'6".
2—Stainless Clad 750 Gal. Percolators or Tanks.
2—Ceco Automatic Carton Gluers and Sealers.
1—Pfaudler Glass Lined 350 Gal. Closed Top Vacuum Processing Kettle.
1—Pfaudler 500 Gal. Glass Lined Jacketed Kettle with Agitator.
1—Stainless Steel closed top 350 gal. Storage Tank.
1—Aluminum Acid Egg or Pressure Vessel, 42"x6'.
1—Centrifugal Extractor, 50" Copper perforated basket.
1—Inconel Single Drum Atmospheric Dryer, 20"x17".
2—Mikro Pulverizers: No. 2 (7½ HP), No. 4 (75 HP).
4—De Leval Oil Purifiers No. 84; tinned bowls.
1—J. H. Day Twin Lead or Paste Mixer, 100 gal.
2—Ball and Pebble Mills; 200 gal., 560 gal.
1—Buffalo Pan Dryer 6' dia. Jacketed and Agitated.
2—Jacketed Ribbon type Mixers; 5,000 lb. 28"x42"x16'.
1—J. H. Day 1,000 lb. D 10 Ribbon Type Mixer.
1—Heavy Duty Jacketed Tilting Mixer, 34" x 40" x 50" for synthetics, plastics, etc.
1—Royle No. 4 Extruder, strainer head.
1—Lab. Calendar Roll Mill, 5 roll, 10 H.P.
1—Calendar with 3 rolls 51" wide, 7½ H.P.
4—Stokes Tablet Machines; RB1, E, F, and H.

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FMC Supplies the following
NEW EQUIPMENT:

FMC Stainless Kettles, Tanks, Vacuum Pans.
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All Other Classified Advertisements—$5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

AGENCIES WANTED

Export-Import house with excellent connections in South America, Europe, Near East, etc., interested in acting as exclusive distributors for manufacturers of chemicals, specialties, extracts, flavors, and allied lines. Please contact Rector Mineral, 16 East 43d Street, New York City.

Sales Representation — Seasoned man after three years in War Production Board is returning to Cincinnati to open a resident selling office. Want to represent reputable, aggressive manufacturers desiring or requiring broad chemical and/or engineering knowledge to present, sell and service their products. Will accept three non-conflicting lines only. Excellent coverage of Cincinnati area assured. Inquiries confidential. Apartment A-377, 3000 Gainesville St., S. E., Washington 20, D. C.

AGENCIES WANTED

Established Argentine firm would be interested in representing producers of exclusive chemical products and reliable wholesalers of drugs and spices. Well introduced and good references. Santillan y Cia, S.R.L., Av. Corrientes 485, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For Sale—Low pressure boiler, National Radiator Novus No. 49-9D, complete with automatic stoker, perfect condition. Fairmount Chemical Co., Inc., 600 Ferry Street, Newark, N. J.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted—Pneumatic inverted bottle type air cleaner. Two or four head automatic capper to handle up to 43 m.m. metal caps. Pneumatic 6-in. Center Simplex labeling machine or similar type. R. A. Jones or Redington constant motion cartoner for 15-oz. oval bottles. Write Serutan Company, 404 Tonnelle avenue, Jersey City 3, N. J.

INVESTMENT OFFERED

Chemist, well experienced in pharmaceuticals, essential oils and manufacture of alkaloids, desires to make a nominal investment in a firm seeking to expand in the above lines. OPD 956.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Sodium Iron pyrophosphate, over 50,000 pounds, high grade material, 15.5 to 16 percent iron, available for immediate delivery at sacrifice price by Eastern manufacturer. OPD 962.

Painters Caps, paperhanger aprons and all other forms of cloth advertising specialties; samples and information on request. Minnesota Specialty Co., 119 N. Fourth street, Minneapolis, Minn.

MATERIALS WANTED

U.S.P. Vanillin badly needed. Will gladly pay your ceiling price for 500 pounds or any part. Wire collect. Lancaster, Inc., Los Angeles, California.

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PUT IDLE MACHINERY TO WORK
SEND YOUR LIST TO "CONSOLIDATED"
BUY AND HOLD WAR BONDS

Special Items from Stock

5—ROTARY DRYERS, 2' x 24', 4' x 30', 6'x 40'
2—70" x 30" RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, Type A-9.
9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4' x 30', 5' x 30, 70" x 30', 6 x 60'
1—7'6" x 75' Indirect Heat ROTARY DRYER.,
5—ROTARY KILNS, 6' x 60', 8' x 126', 8' x 135'.
2—32" x 72" BUFLOVAK ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS, m. d.
1—Buffalo 32" x 52" Atmos. double drum DRYER chrome-plated rolls, complete M. D.
1—5' x 12' Vacuum DRUM DRYER, Buffalo Foundry complete with accessories.
10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x 20'; 3—Devine 4'x 25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 30" x 12'
2—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4' x 12'.
1—Stokes 5' x 13'6" ATMOS. DRUM DRYER.
2—Buflovak 6' dia. Jack. Vacuum CRYSTALLIZERS or VACUUM PAN DRYERS.
6—PEBBLE MILLS, 1—4' x 4' Burrstone Lined: 1—32" x 42" Rubber Lined; 4—30 gal. porcelain lined. Other Sizes.
2—18" x 18", 24" x 24", Jeffrey single ROLL CRUSHERS.
5—DRY POWDER MIXERS various sizes. To 3000 lbs.
1—W. & P. MIXER, size 21-X-BB jacketed 625 gal.
6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS; 4-Roll Low Side; No. 3, No. 1, No. 0000.
1—4'x6' OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTER; 2—8' x 8'.
8—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surfaces; 5 copper, 2 steel tubes.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER, 75 gal.
8—RUBBER LINED Rectangular Tanks; 7—500-gal; 1—150 gal.
23—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUM. SCALE CARTON PACKING UNIT.
1—Pneumatic Scale Co. Auto. tight WRAPPER.
1—36" dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23" high.
2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4'x 5', single deck, other sizes.
1—Devine duplex VACUUM PUMP 16 x 16 x 12
3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10, 100 gal. per hour.
9—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 4'6" x 16", 5' x 22", also 6' x 12' Rod Mill.
2—8' x 30" Hardinge Conical Silex Lined PEBBLE MILLS, also 6' x 36"
1—5'x 13' PEBBLE or TUBE MILL, with open trunions.
30,000 lbs. 2—4" mixed STEEL GRINDING BALLS.
1—500 gal. 5' x 6' BALL MILL.
1—New 5 HP geared head PORTABLE AGITATOR drip proof motor, stainless steel shaft and 2—14" stainless propellers

2—5'x30' Buffalo ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS.

LIQUIDATION MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT of LARGE CHEMICAL PLANT
Located at ANNISTON, ALABAMA
SELECTED ITEMS

1—24 Truck Tunnel DRYER, with Fans, Heaters, etc.
1—42" TURBO MIXER with 7½ HP Motor.
1—1,000-gal. DURIRON KETTLE.
Complete YORK AIR CONDITIONING PLANT, capacity 49 tons refrigeration, to handle 11,000 cu. ft. dehumidified air per minute.
3—Sets Walker Swenson 3-deck CRYSTALLIZERS.
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1—Battery of two 3 x 5 TYLER HUMMER SCREENS, 3-deck.
2—Fansteel Hydrochloric ACID ABSORPTION SYSTEMS.
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Miscellaneous: Tanks — Stainless Steel Lined, Rubber Lined, Lead Lined, Acid-proof Brick Lined; Bucket Elevators; Agitators; Pumps; Motors; Crushing Equipment, etc.

Send for Descriptive Circular

3—Dracco Perfecto Type AAA DUST COLLECTORS.
3—Abbe Blutergess SIFTERS; 1—No. 2, 1—No. 1.
10—Dopp C. I. Jacketed KETTLES, 25 Gal. to 100 gal; 36—steel, cast iron, jack. up to 2000 gals.
3—ROLLER MILLS, 6'6" x 14", 12 x 30, 16 x 40 water cooled.
1—Shriver Iron FILTER PRESS, 42"x 42", 30 chambers.
3—50 gal. copper steam jacketed VACUUM PANS, Complete: other sizes to 750 gal.
1—Size "B" Erie City COAL PULVERIZER with 40 P 3/60/220-440 V. Motor. Rated 2000 lbs. per hour.
9—COPPER & ALUMINUM steam Jack. KETTLES up to 500 gal. some with agitator.
2—150 gal. GLASS LINED jack. agit. KETTLES; 2-200 gal. jack.
1—Riehle friction grease TESTING MACHINE, cap. 10,000 P. S. I.
1—DAY AUGER DRY POWDER FILLER, M. D.
1—F. J. STOKES AUGER DRY POWDER FILLER.
1—7-spout piston type FILLER.
2—300 gal. all COPPER, steam jack. KETTLES.
1—World automatic rotary LABELER m. d
1—Ball & Jewell No. 2 ROTARY CUTTER.
1—1000 gal. lead-lined closed TANK, lead coils
1—400 gal. horiz. rubber lined MIXER.
1—All Copper 5' dia. VACUUM PAN with Condenser and vac. pump.
1—Karl Kiefer Piston Visco Filler.
1—K. K. "Cinate" 6-spout Vac. Filler.

2—4-Roll RAYMOND HIGH SIDE MILLS, equipped for vacuum air separation—one with latest "whizzer" separator, with double cone vacuum separator. Each including exhauster, cyclone collector and inter-connecting piping.

1—500 gal. jack. agit. AUTOCLAVE, steel, hammer welded construction 200 lb. jack. press. 550 lb. internal press.
1—U. S. COLLOID MILL 6" Stainless Steel Rotor, 5 HP AC Motor.
1—Komarek-Greaves BRIQUETTE PRESS, with 2—32" x 24" face, rolls for egg-shaped briquettes, rated 25 tons per hour.
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4—150 gal. aluminum TANKS cone bottom.
1—Stokes No. 21 GRANULATING MIXER 50 lb. belt driven.
1—Colton TUBE or JAR FILLER No. 0.
2—Jones Automatic CARTONERS.
2—Anderson PACKAGING UNITS.

COMPLETE LIME-BURNING AND HYDRATED LIME PLANT
(For sale in whole or in part)

1—8' x 120' Vulcan Rotary Kiln, complete.
1—5' x 50' Vulcan Rotary Cooler.
3—Bucket Elevators steel enclosed—78', 45', 35' c-c. including smaller elevators, screw conveyors, etc.
2—No. 0 Raymond Beater type Pulverizers each equipped with air classifier, exhauster, cyclone collector, tubular dust collector and inter-connecting piping.
1—Kritzer Lime Hydrator, 6 cylinders, capac-6 tons per hour.
1—Sturtevant Rock Emery Mill with 40 H.P. Motor.
3-60-440 volt Motors and Starting Equipment will be included with all of the above machines.
This plant is still in operation, but will be shut down within the next few days.

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There's still a War to be Won. Help production! Send your list NOW.

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FOR OVER A QUARTER CENTURY A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE
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Wanted a steady supply of several hundred pounds monthly of caesium and rubidium salts of good purity. Supply must be steady and price reasonable. Willing to contract for long-time period. In reply please state salt available, purity, amount, price, etc. OPD 933.

To Manufacturers and Jobbers—Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 931.

Metropolitan manufacturer will pay good price for your surplus dehydrated castor oil. Address OPD 963.

MATERIALS WANTED

Will purchase your surplus stock of chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents. Are you overstocked due to formula change or government cancellations? Write fully. Will make immediate offer. OPD 922.

POSITIONS VACANT

Paint salesman wanted. Midwestern area. Must have good following. Excellent income to right applicant. Good character. Experience essential. Correspondence held in confidence. Write OPD 928.

Paint Chemist—Experienced formulator. Wanted by old metropolitan concern. Industrial materials and government specifications. State age, education, experience and salary desired. OPD 946.

POSITIONS VACANT

Chemical salesman with technical training for position of postwar permanency. Must be familiar with paint, lacquer, and varnish field, particularly with reference to raw materials used in this industry. Give full details as to experience, references and salary expected. If possible, send photograph. OPD 937.

Paint Chemist—Experienced formulator wanted by old metropolitan concern. Shelf goods and industrials. State age, education, experience and salary desired. OPD 948.

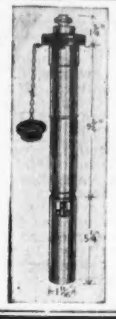
Wanted—Assistant buyer, completely familiar with advertising and printing purchasing. Technical experience desired. Write full details. OPD 949.

POSITIONS VACANT

Varnish Chemist—Experienced formulator wanted by old metropolitan concern. Shelf goods and industrial finishes. Synthetic experience desirable. State age, education, experience and salary desired. OPD 947.

Postwar program requires services of two chemists, experienced in manufacture of pigment colors. Interesting position with unlimited advancement. Submit complete information stating previous experience, educational background, etc. Replies confidential. OPD 951.

—Continued on page 70



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500 new units, 115 volt, 500 watt, made of Stainless Steel—$15.00 each.

STAINLESS STEEL PUMPS

NEW—With G. E. Explosion Proof Motors

controlled volume, reciprocating type, designed for chemicals, with micro stroke adjustment and liquid seal on packing glands. Capacity 3 GPM against 50 lb. per sq. in. discharge. Equipped with AC Motor, Gear Speed 61, Gear Ration 23.5 to 1, ¾ H.P., 440 volt, 1425 RPM, 3 phase, 50 cycle, 1.3 amp. Temp. rise 55° C., continuous. Manufactured by Milton-Roy Pump Co. of Philadelphia.

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Desirable Equipment

1—Shriver 36" x 36" Iron filter press, 42 chamber, closed delivery

2—Stokes Vacuum Pumps — 225 CFM—MD

1—250-gallon aluminum Vacuum Pan—jacketed

1—Stainless 330-gallon open tank

1—Rotex No. 42 sifter—3 separations

10—Aluminum Tanks, open and closed top, from 60-gallon to 1,750-gallon

2—Stokes Condensers and Receiver

2—Copper Vacuum Pans — 35 to 250-gallon
400' of Hard Rubber pipe from 1" to 1½"

2—Standard Knapp Compression belts, 6' x 12"

1—Ferguson Shipping Case Automatic Gluer & Sealer M.D.

1—Sperry 24 x 24" Lead—4 eye Filter Press—36 Chambers

Colloid, Hammer, Ball Mills, Fillers, Labelers, Conveyors, Agitators, Kettles, Etc.

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6—Oliver 8' x 6' Top Feed Acid Proof Rotary Filters or Dewaterers. BRAND NEW

1—Oliver Robison 6' x 4' Top Feed Ni-Resist Filter

2—Sperry 24" x 24" Everdur (bronze) Plate & Frame Filter Presses, 5-eye, closed delivery 20 chambers 2"

1—Sperry 18" x 18" Cast Iron Plate & Frame Filter Press, 12 chambers, closed delivery

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2—Buflovak Vacuum and Atmospheric Crystallizers, 6', 3'

1—60 gal. Cast Semi-Steel Autoclave agitated, 3" wall

1—Kiefer No. 3 Visco Rotary Filler

1—Rotex 40" x 84" Sifter

1—Atmospheric Truck Dryer. 33' long, aero-fin coils, 19 trucks

2—Aero-fin Coil Heaters

2—Clarage No. 9 Motor Driven Fans with Aero-fin coils

45—Drying Rack Trucks, on wheels

3—Copper Varnish Kettles, 100, 175 gals.

2—Lead Mixers, 100, 140 gals.

1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jacketed Mixer, 75 gal.

5—Day, Ross Double Arm Mixers. 10 to 100 gals.

1—Day No. 20 Imperial Mixer

1—Howes 24" x 12" Continuous Powder Mixer

1—Sweetland No. 5 Filter

5—Oliver Filters, 5' x 8' to 8' x 10'

6—Shriver Cast Iron Filter Presses, 36", 32", 30", 24", 18"

5—Shriver Wood Filter Press Skeletons, 24" to 42"

1—Vallez No. 59C Rotary Filter, 945 sq. ft.

4—Pebble Mills, 3' x 3', 2' x 3'

1—Abbe Eureka Jar Mill, 15 gals.

2—Hardinge Mills, 2' x 8", 6' x 4'

1—Jeffrey Hammer Mill, 24" x 12".

1—Raymond No. 0000 Pulverizer

2—Day 12" x 32" Roller Mills

2—Kent 20" Tandem Stone Mills

2—Kent Lab. 8" Stone Mills

3—Sharples No. 6 Presurtite Centrifuges

2—Sharples, De Laval Clarifiers

2—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, with 15 HP AC motors bottom discharge

2—Tolhurst 32", 40" Centrifugals, solid baskets

4—American Tool 40" and 48" Centrifugals

3—Buflovak Vacuum Drum Dryers, 24" x 20", 48" x 40", 5' x 6'

4—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 25' to 6' x 40'

3—Atmospheric Drum Dryers 4' x 9', 5' x 6'

6—Copper and Steel Vac. Pans, 50 to 750 gals.

1—7' dia. Tinned Copper Converter

3—Steel Jacketed Kettles, 600 to 1,200 gals., some agitated

2—Swenson Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30'

2—Devine 10" x 10" Two Stage Vacuum Pumps

3—Condensers, 50 to 200 sq. ft.

Partial List only. Your inquiries solicited. Send us your lists of surplus equipment.

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1—Chrystie 80"x45' Rot. Dryer.
1—Oliver 8'x10' Rot. Vac. Filter.
1—Hardinge 6'x48" Conical Mill.
1—Tube Mill, 5'x15'.
2—Rotary Screens, 2'x5'.
2—Dorr 15' Bowl Classifiers.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Sprout-Waldron 800-lb. Dry Mixer.
1—Gruendler Hammer Mill, 24" D. x 12" F.
30—Centrifugal & Rotary Pumps.

SEND FOR BULLETIN L 25

2—Batteries (9 & 11) Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type, Centrifugals, Motor Driven, Bottom Discharge.
9—New Closed Stainless Steel Tanks, 268 gals. each.
800-ft. Ball Bearing Roller Conveyor, 12" & 15" wide, 10-ft. lengths.
12—Filter Presses, Iron, Wood and Rubber 18" to 42" sq.
1—P. & S. 12 Truck Atmos. Dryer.
1—Ball & Jewell No. 1½ Rotary Cutter.
3—Tolhurst 26" & 40" Centrifugals.
2—0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
2—Bonnot 27" dia. Iron Filter Presses.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated kettles & Autoclaves up to 1,500 gals.
3—10, 250 & 1,500 gal. lead lined kettles.
2—Dopp 50 & 80 gal. jack. agit. kettles.
1—250 gal. copper jack. vac. Still & Receiver.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Jack. Agit. Steel Kettle, Copper Lined.
1—700 gal. steel copper lined vac. Filter Tank.
6—20, 35, 75 & 250 gal. closed, agit. jacketed Copper Kettles.
20—50 gal. Steel Tanks, Nettco Drives.
3—Single Punch Preform Tablet Machines, ½" to ¾".
2—Cherry-Burrel Homogenizers, 300 GPH.
1—Dunning & Boschert 2,000 lb. Double Arm Steel Powder Mixer.
2—Blystone 2,000 lb. jacketed, horiz. Paddle Type Steel Mixers.
6—Horizontal Mixers, 25 to 150 gals., Single & Double Arm.
1—Faust 150 gal. jack. Spiral Mixer.
1—Howe Barrel & Bag Packer.
2—4,000 gal. vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
3—Devine Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 8"x6"x4"x6".
2—Wall vert. Dry Vac. Pumps, 4"x2½".
1—Devine No. 37X, Vert. Condenser & Receiver.
1—Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vac. Pump.
1—Penn. Vac. Pump, 14"x5".
1—National Acme Model C20, stainless steel Centrifuge.
2—DeLaval Separators, Lab. size & No. 302.
2—DeLaval Multiple Clarifiers, Nos. 300 & 600, motor driven.
2—Day & Ross 8 & 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Ross 2 Roll Granite Stone Mill, 8"x12".
2—Ross 3 Roll Water Cooled 12"x30" & 16"x40" Steel Roller Mills.
3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18", 7½"x20", & 7½"x30" Rolls.
10—Iron Mills, 12", 14" & 18".
8—Stone Mills, 8" to 32".
6—Lead & Paste Mixers, 50 & 60 gals.
3—Copper Varnish Kettles, 200 gals.
25—Steel & Wood Tanks, up to 4,000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neil 20" Pulverizer.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
2—Williams No. 2XX & No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 2 H.P.
20—Rotary, Centrif. & Triplex Pumps.
6—Gas Boilers, up to 10 H.P.

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2—Stokes Rotary B Tablet Machines
1—Ross 16 x 40 Three Roll Mill M.D.
1—Kent 12 x 30 Three Roll Mill B.D.
1—Buffalo 6' Jack. Vacuum Crystallizer
2—Buffalo 3' & 6' open Jack. Crystallizers
1—Buffalo 5' x 6' Vac. Drum Dryer —Chrome Plated.
1—Semi-Steel Autoclave, 60-gal. with agitator, 300-lb. Internal Pressure
1—Oliver 8' x 8' Continuous Rotary Filter
2—Filter Presses 24" & 42", Washing Style, C.D.
3—Standard 6' to 10' Carton Sealers
1—Kane 10 H.P. Gas Fired Boiler

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1—Huhn Steam Dryer.
1—Elgin 24 Spout Rotary Vacuum Filling Machine.
1—Colton Ossilating Granulator.
2—Galvanized tilting type Percolators, 200-gallon capacity.
1—World Fully Automatic Labeling Machine.
1—Filler four Plunger Filling Machine.
1—J. H. Day No. 2 Double Arm, heavy duty, motor driven.
1—Ermold and 1 World Semi-Automatic Labeling Machines.
2—Day 3 roll Roller Mills 16" x 40" horizontal type with roller bearings, direct motor drive.
2—Kent 3-roll Roller Mills, 16" x 40" horizontal type motor drive.

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Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 64

sources from which stocks are to come in the future, dealers are still failing to find much to encourage the idea that liberal relief from shortage is not far off.

Spices

Cinnamon—Ceiling prices govern. Goods to arrive are fairly well sold up and liberal restocking of spot warehouses is something for a very indefinite future to produce.

Clove—Spot Zanzibar spice was higher at 17½c. to 18c. per pound, and futures were 17c. to 17½c.; spot Madagascar was 16¾c. to 17¼c., compared with futures at 16¼c. to 16¾c. A heavy Fall demand is expected.

Ginger—African root was offered once more, being in the market at 20½c. to 21c. per pound, which compared with a fairly normal value of 4½c. per pound. Bleached Cochin root was lower at 21c. to 21½c. per pound, and futures stood at 20c. to 20½c.; unbleached, spot, 20c. to 20½c.; futures, 19c. to 19½c.; Calicut was much lower at 21c. to 21½c.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles, June 13.—The market was tightening up this week, as supplies dwindled. However, trading was fairly good. Prices are:—

Marjoram—French type, 35c. per pound in dried form.

Sage—Dalmatian type, 65c. per pound for lots containing less than 12 percent stems. Leucophylla was quoted at 32c. per pound.

Savory—French type, 75c. per pound for futures.

Sweet Basil—75c. per pound in dried form.

Thyme—French type, nominal at 90c. per pound in dried and clean form.

Recent Imports

—Continued from page 4

GUM, COPAL—300 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling
10 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co
63 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co
9 bgs, U S Industrial Chemical, Inc
20 bgs, D Hecht & Co
200 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
40 bgs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co
80 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co
88 bgs, Harrison & Crossfield
INDUSTRIAL—30 bgs, J P Marston & Co
57 cks, J P Marston & Co
LOCUST BEAN—100 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co
HAIR, CATTLE TAIL—2 bls, Armour & Co
HORSE MANE—2 cs, M D Nelson
HORSE TAIL—5 cs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co
40 cs, Philadelphia National Bank
HENNA LEAVES—95 bls, J L Hopkins & Co
HONEY—11 bbls, Steinharder & Nordlinger
IRISH MOSS—150 bgs, Bank of New York
MANGANESE DIOXIDE—75 cks, Carus Chemical Co
MARJORAM LEAVES—20 bgs, Andes Fruit & Produce Corp
MICA—59 cs, United States Commercial Co
MINERAL SUBSTANCE—300 dms, African Metal Corp
OIL, BASIL, SWEET—1 dm, Dodge & Olcott Co
1 cs, Van Ameringen Haebler, Inc
CINNAMON LEAF—2,573 lbs
CLOVE—10 dms, Fritzsche Bros
CODLIVER—90 dms, McKesson & Robbins
224 dms, Arista Oil Product Co
663 dms, E R Squibb & Sons
581 dms, Upjohn Co
56 dms, Iceland S S Co
200 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co
350 dms, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid
ESSENTIAL—2 cks, Dodge & Olcott Co
2 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co
19 cks, Tombarel Product Co
7 cs, Tombarel Product Co
4 cs, Rohner, Gehrig & Co
20 cks, A Chiris Co
10 cs, A Chiris Co
3 cs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
GERANIUM—3 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co
19 dms, Ungerer & Co
29 dms, Eric Coupey
13 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
11 dms, First National Bank
4 dms, Trubek Laboratories
6 dms, W J Bush & Co
3 dms, Geo Lueders & Co
GUAIACWOOD—1 cs, Ungerer & Co
LAVENDER—2 dms, New York Trust Co
4 dms, Bank of Manhattan
4 dms, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
3 dms, Guaranty Trust Co
PETITGRAIN—2 dms, Trubek Laboratories
2 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
1 dm, P R Dreyer
1 dm, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
3 dms, Duke & Benedict
1 dm, Givaudan-Delawanna
1 dm, Dodge & Olcott Co
1 dm, Felton Chemical Co
1 dm, Ungerer & Co
VETIVER—7 dms, Lautier Fils
5 dms, P H Chaleyer, Inc
YLANG YLANG—10 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co
22 dms, Lautier Fils
1 kg, Lautier Fils
2 kgs, Florasynth Laboratory
4 dms, A Chiris & Co
3 dms, Felton Chemical Co
1 dm, P H Chaleyer
1 kg, P H Chaleyer
1 cs, Van Ameringen Haebler
10 dms, Tombarel Product Corp
PAPAIN—15 cs, C L Huisking & Co
PAPRIKA—22 bgs, M J Golombeck
100 bgs, Ludwig Mueller
PERFUME—11 cs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co
2 cks, R Dupont
5 cs, R Dupont
13 cs, Guaranty Trust Co
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—21,648 bgs, 2,597,760 lbs, International Products Corp
9,205 bgs, 1,104,600 lbs, Irving Trust Co
5,174 bgs, 620,880 lbs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co
39,800 bgs, 4,776,000 lbs, Tannin Product Export Co
SHELLAC—176,400 lbs
TANKAGE—2,096 cakes, Charles Hollinshed & Co
4,127 cakes, Kentucky Chemical Industries, Inc
120 bgs, 12,000 lbs, Kentucky Chemical Industries, Inc
GREAVES CAKE—2,593 cakes, Weaver & Hugi
46 bgs, 4,600 lbs, Weaver & Hugi
LIVER & GLANDULAR—1,986 bgs, 198,600 lbs, National City Bank
VANILLA BEANS—50 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
69 cs, Thurston & Braidich
48 cs, Oceano Shipping Co
350 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co
21 cs, Golodetz & Co
89 cs, Otto Gerdau Co
148 cs, Camax Co
48 cs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
27 cs, Bank of Manhattan
76 cs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co
18 cs, Zink & Triest
155 cs, M Cortizas & Co
WAX, BEES—110 bgs, Metal & Ore Corp
250 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co
895 blocks, L Suzzatto Co
200 blocks, Innis, Speiden & Co
34 bgs, Machado & Co
11 bgs, Curacao Trading Co
WATTLE BARK EXTRACT—6,915 bgs, Barkey Importing Co
1,118 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter
4,030 bgs, Bank of New York
992 bgs, M E Schoen Co
1,017 bgs, M S Kattenhorn & Co
6,508 bgs, American Dyewood Co
7,761 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
WINE LEES—274 bgs, Tartaric Raw Material, Inc
WOOL GREASE—250 dms, Faesy & Besthoff

Bartlett-Snow Moves Watson

The C. O. Bartlett & Snow Co., equipment manufacturer, Cleveland, Ohio, transferred John J. Watson to the Detroit sales office, where he will be associated with C. O. Bartlett. Mr. Watson is a graduate of Case School of Applied Science, and has been with Bartlett-Snow for more than eight years in the Cleveland engineering, sales and service departments.

Business Wants

—Continued from page 69

POSITIONS VACANT

Pharmaceutical chemist to take full charge of laboratory, must be experienced in compounding and analytic control and able to supervise. OPD 953.

Salesman, young, with some experience in fine and heavy chemicals for small but growing chemical distributor and producer. Write stating particulars and salary. Confidential. OPD 954.

Biological Chemist, young man with college training and some experience in biochemistry and nutrition for stock food and medicine plant for supervision of plant formulation and research on animal nutrition. High-class modern laboratory and excellent future for right man. OPD 957.

Grease Technologist: Excellent opportunity for man with ability to apply practical experience to the development of all types of lubricating greases. Sound chemical background required. Metropolitan New York. WMC rules apply. Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., 412 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn 22, N. Y.

Sales representative wanted. A leading Eastern manufacturer of industrial finishes, lacquers, synthetics, varnishes, etc., offers an excellent opportunity to a young, progressive man who has had sales experience but not necessarily in this field. He will be assigned to Chicago and surrounding territory. In addition to a successful selling experience, the man who makes the connection must have a pleasing personality, good appearance and ability. All replies will be held confidential. Send an outline of your experience, a photograph and salary expectations to OPD 959.

We need two young graduate chemists for work on production control in our chemical plant in western New York. Write qualifications to OPD 960.

New York foreign trade firm requires man head special export department, pharmaceuticals, botanicals, etc. Write details, past experience, remuneration expected. OPD 961.

Chemist-Partner wanted with little part time services and nominal investment. Long established concern located in New York City. Excellent opportunity for post-war future. Give particulars for personal interview. OPD 965.

POSITIONS WANTED

Pharmaceutical chemist, experienced in analytical work and also manufacture of alkaloids, desires responsible position in either of the above or technical sales work—or purchasing department. OPD 955.

Tablet manager, many years' experience in the manufacture of tablets of all kinds. Competent to formulate, granulate, compress coat and supervise all departments. OPD 958.

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